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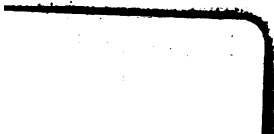
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STATES
Statutes and Constitution Relating to

ELECTIONS

in the State of Oregon

1915

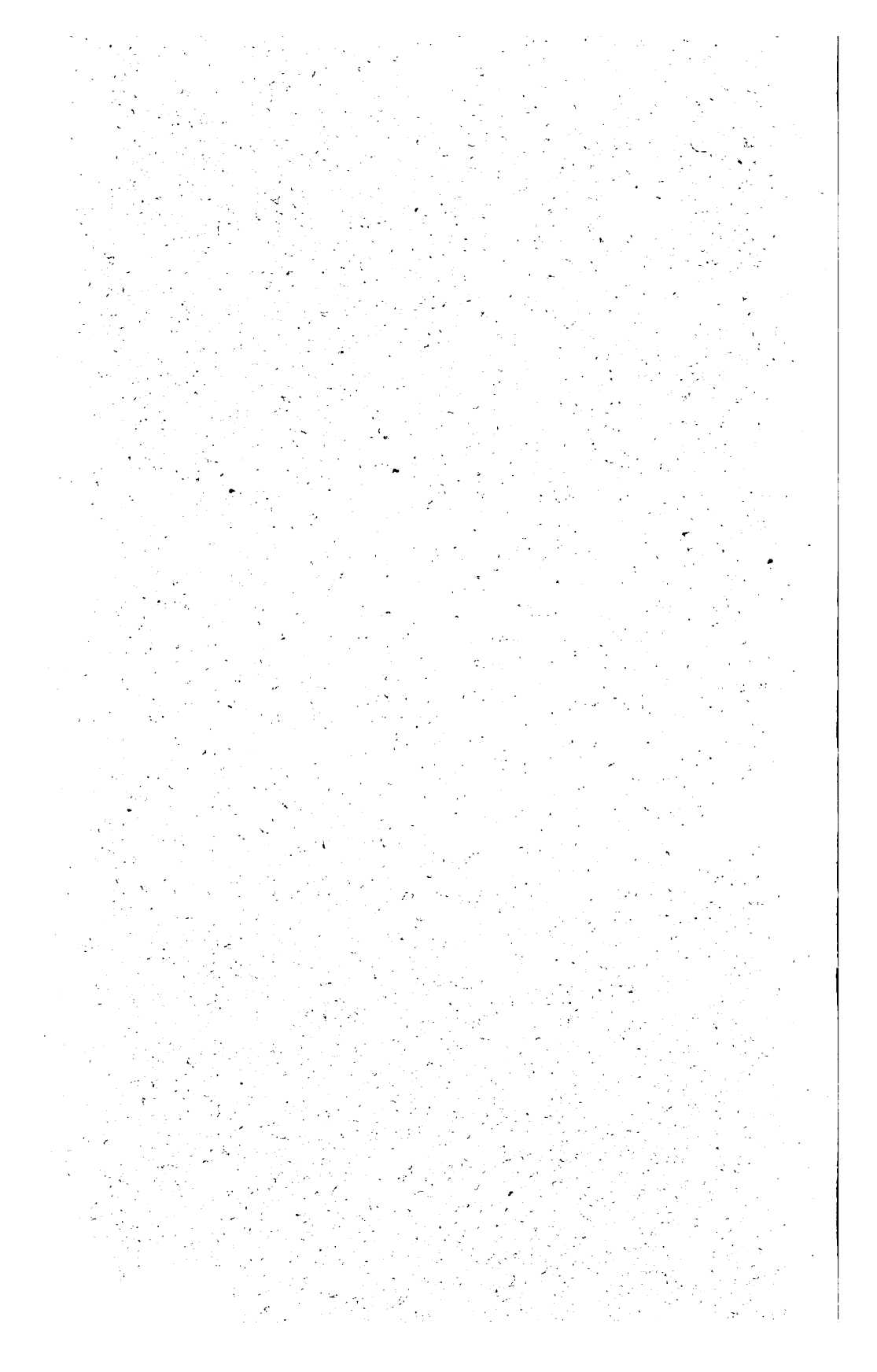
**Compiled from Lord's Oregon
Laws and the Session Laws
of 1911, 1913 and 1915**

**Also Such Provisions of the Constitution of Oregon
and Such Statutes of the United States as
Pertain to Elections in this State**

**COMPILED BY
BEN W. OLCOTT
SECRETARY OF STATE**

**SALEM, OREGON:
STATE PRINTING DEPARTMENT
1915**

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Statutes and Constitution Relating to
ELECTIONS
in the State of Oregon

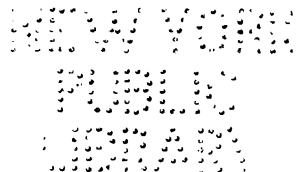
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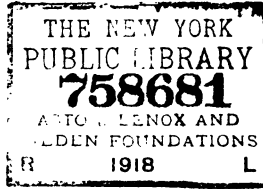
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LAW AUTHORIZING THIS COMPILATION

§ 3413. Election Laws to Be Compiled and Supplies Furnished by Secretary of State.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, not less than six months before every biennial election in this state, to compile the election laws of the state and index the same and cause a sufficient number thereof to be printed in appropriate pamphlet form for the convenience of the electors of the state. He shall at the same time and in the same manner cause to be printed a sufficient number of copies of such of the provisions of the laws pertaining to elections and relating to and regulating the duties of election boards as are necessary for the use of such boards at the several elections; also suitable poll books, required by and in accordance with Section 3324; also tally sheets, required by and in accordance with Section 3326; also register of nominations books, required by Section 3341; also receipts, required by and in accordance with Section 3400; needles for stringing ballots and stubs, as required by Sections 3325 and 3409, and indelible copying pencils, suitable for canceling the names of candidates not voted for, as required by Section 3404; and he shall forthwith proceed and distribute the same to the several county clerks in the state in appropriate quantities. The bills for furnishing said pamphlet copies of the election laws, for ruling, printing and binding such poll books, blanks, receipts, register of nominations, and tally sheets, and procuring said needles and pencils, and for preparing and delivering the same, as required by this act, shall be audited by the Secretary of State and paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. [L. 1913, Chap. 329, p. 644.]

**PROVISIONS OF CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES
RELATING TO ELECTIONS**

ARTICLE I

* * *

§ 4. Election of Senators and Representatives—Sessions of Congress.

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

* * *

ARTICLE II

§ 1. Executive Power—Electors of President and Vice-President.

The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

* * *

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

* * *

ARTICLE XIV—AMENDMENT

§ 1. Citizenship, and Rights Thereof.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any

state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

* * *

ARTICLE XV—AMENDMENT

§ 1. Right to Vote.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

* * *

ARTICLE XVII—AMENDMENT

Popular Election of Senators.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the Senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies; *provided*, that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

Adopted in lieu of the first paragraph of Section 3 of Article I, and also so much of paragraph two of the same section as relates to the filling of vacancies.

PROVISIONS OF CONSTITUTION OF OREGON RELATING TO
ELECTIONS

* * *

ARTICLE II

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS

§ 1. Elections Free.

All elections shall be free and equal.

The Lockwood law, providing a method for holding primary elections for the selection of delegates to nominating conventions, imposes no restraint upon electors and does not deny them their proper influence and is not in conflict with this section: *Ladd v. Holmes*, 40 Or. 167, 66 Pac. 714.

To be "free" means that the voter shall be left to the untrammelled exercise, whether by civil or military authority, of his right or privilege; that is to say, no impediment or restraint of any character shall be imposed upon him, either directly or indirectly whereby he shall be hindered or prevented from participation at the polls. The word "equal" has a different signification; every elector has the right to have his vote counted for all it is worth in proportion to the whole number of qualified electors desiring to exercise their privilege; so that the terms free and equal, used as they are correlatively, signify, not only that the election shall be open and untrammelled to all persons endowed with the elective franchise, but shall be closed to all not in the enjoyment of such privilege: *Ladd v. Holmes*, 40 Or. 167, 66 Pac. 714.

§ 2. Qualification of Electors.

In all elections not otherwise provided for by this Constitution, every citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the state during the six months immediately preceding such election, shall be entitled to vote.

NOTE.—The foregoing amendment was submitted to the people by the Legislative Assembly and approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon at the general election held November 3, 1914. There were 164,879 votes cast for said amendment and 39,847 against, and under the provisions of law, by a proclamation of the Governor dated December 3, 1914, the amendment took effect on said date.

§ 3. Idiots, Insane, and Convicts.

No idiotic or insane person shall be entitled to the privileges of an elector; and the privilege of an elector shall be forfeited by a conviction of any crime which is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The term "conviction," as used here, is used in the primary and ordinary sense, and signifies proving or finding that the defendant is guilty either by the verdict of the jury, or his plea to that effect, and does not include the punishment which follows thereon. A crime is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary when by any law it may be so punished, and the fact that it also may be or is otherwise punished does not change its grade or character in this respect; hence where the punishment provided by statute for a certain crime was either imprisonment in the penitentiary, or a fine, and a person upon conviction by pleading guilty was punished by a fine, but not by imprisonment, he forfeited his right to vote under this provision of the Constitution: *United States v. Watkins*, 6 Fed. 152.

The authority of this decision is perhaps avoided by the amendment to Section 1230, of 1895, which reads: "Felony is a crime which is punishable with death or by imprisonment in the penitentiary of this State. When a crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary is also punishable by a fine or imprisonment in the county jail in the discretion of the court, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor for all purposes after a judgment imposing punishment other than imprisonment in the penitentiary."

This section does not operate as a restriction on the pardoning power. Pardon by the Governor restores to the person receiving it the privileges of an elector forfeited by the crime: *Wood v. Fitzgerald*, 3 Or. 158.

§ 4. Residence.

For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States, or of this state; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this state, or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse or other asylum at public expense; nor while confined in any public prison.

Though an employe of the United States, or of the State, does not gain or lose a residence by reason of his presence or absence in such service, he may, by appropriate steps, gain a residence at such point as he may desire independently of such employment: *Wood v. Fitzgerald*, 3 Or. 568.

§ 5. Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines Not to Vote—Residence of.

No soldier, seaman, or marine in the army or navy of the United States, or of their allies, shall be deemed to have acquired a residence in the state in consequence of having been stationed within the same; nor shall any such soldier, seaman, or marine have the right to vote.

§ 6. Negroes, Chinamen, Etc.

No negro, Chinaman, or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage.

Negroes or mulattoes born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof by virtue of the fourteenth amendment are now citizens of the United States and the state wherein they reside, and, therefore, by virtue of the fifteenth amendment, are entitled to the right of suffrage in this State the same as white persons; and the same is true of all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof: *The Slaughterhouse Cases*, 16 Wall. 71. See note on Article II, Section 2, *ante*.

§ 7. Bribery at Elections.

Every person shall be disqualified from holding office during the term for which he may have been elected, who shall have given or offered a bribe, threat, or reward to procure his election.

A promise by a candidate for a county office to the voters of his county that if elected he will pay a certain part of the salary of the office into the county treasury, though very objectionable on the grounds of public policy, is not an offer of a bribe or reward within the meaning of this section, unless the voters sought to be influenced thereby are taxpayers of the county, or would in some way be benefited by the performance of the offer: *State v. Dustin*, 5 Or. 375.

§ 8. Election Laws.

The legislative assembly shall enact laws to support the privilege of free suffrage prescribing the manner of regulating and conducting elections, and prohibiting under adequate penalties all undue influence therein from power, bribery, tumult, and other improper conduct.

§ 9. Penalty for Dueling.

Every person who shall give or accept a challenge to fight a duel or who shall knowingly carry to another person such challenge or who shall agree to go out of the state to fight a duel shall be ineligible to any office of trust or profit.

§ 10. Lucrative Offices.

No person holding a lucrative office or appointment under the United States or under this state shall be eligible to a seat in the legislative assembly; nor shall any person hold more than one lucrative office at the same time, except as in this Constitution expressly permitted; *provided*, that officers in the militia, to which there is attached no annual salary, and the office of postmaster where the compensation does not exceed \$100.00 per annum, shall not be deemed lucrative.

The office of deputy collector of internal revenue is a "lucrative office," within the meaning of this section: *Hermann's Case*, Senate Journal, 1870, p. 32.

§ 11. Ineligibility to Office of Collector, When.

No person who may hereafter be a collector or holder of public moneys shall be eligible to any office of trust or profit, until he shall have accounted for and paid over, according to law, all sums for which he may be liable.

§ 12. Temporary Appointment to Office.

In all cases in which it is provided that an office shall not be filled by the same person more than a certain number of years continuously, an appointment *pro tempore* shall not be reckoned a part of that term.

§ 13. Privileges of Electors.

In all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, electors shall be free from arrest in going to elections, during their attendance there, and in returning from the same; and no elector shall be obliged to do duty in the militia on any day of election, except in time of war or public danger.

§ 14. Time of Holding Elections.

The regular general biennial election in Oregon for the year A. D. 1910 and thereafter shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. All officers except the Governor, elected for a six-year term in 1904 or for a four-year term in 1906, or for a two-year term in 1908, shall continue to hold their respective offices until the first Monday in January, 1911; and all officers except the Governor, elected at any regular general biennial election after the adoption of this amendment, shall assume the duties of

their respective offices on the first Monday in January following such election. All laws pertaining to the nomination of candidates, registration of voters, and all other things incident to the holding of the regular biennial election shall be enforced and be effected the same number of days before the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November that they have heretofore been before the first Monday in June biennially, except as may hereafter be provided by law.

NOTE.—The foregoing amendment was submitted to the people by the Legislative Assembly and approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon at the general election held June 1, 1908. There were 65,728 votes cast for the amendment and 18,590 against, and under the provisions of law, by a proclamation of the Governor, dated June 23, 1908, the amendment took effect on said date.

§ 15. How Votes to Be Given.

In all elections by the legislative assembly, or by either branch thereof, votes shall be given openly or *viva voce*, and not by ballot forever, and in all elections by the people, votes shall be given openly or *viva voce*, until the legislative assembly shall otherwise direct.

"Election," as here used, is equivalent to "appointment": *State v. Thompson*, 34 Or. 33, 54 Pac. 349.

§ 16. Plurality Elects—Provision for Proportional Representation.

In all elections authorized by this Constitution until otherwise provided by law, the person or persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected, but provisions may be made by law for elections by equal proportional representation of all the voters for every office which is filled by the election of two or more persons whose official duties, rights, and powers are equal and concurrent. Every qualified elector resident in his precinct and registered as may be required by law, may vote for one person under the title for each office. Provision may be made by law for the voter's direct or indirect expression of his first, second or additional choices among the candidates for any office. For an office which is filled by the election of one person it may be required by law that the person elected shall be the final choice of a majority of the electors voting for candidates for that office. These principles may be applied by law to nominations by political parties and organizations.

NOTE.—The foregoing amendment was proposed by the people by initiative petition and approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon at the general election held June 1, 1908. There were 48,868 votes cast for the amendment, and 34,128 against; and under the provisions of law, by a proclamation of the Governor, dated June 23, 1908, the amendment took effect on said date.

§ 17. Place of Voting.

All qualified electors shall vote in the election precinct in the county where they may reside for county officers, and in any

county in the state for state officers, or in any county of a congressional district in which such electors may reside for members of Congress.

When an individual is a *bona fide* resident of a county, but has no fixed residence or domicile in any particular precinct therein, he may vote in any precinct in which he finds himself on the day of election: *Wood v. Fitzgerald*, 3 Or. 568.

Failure to vote for precinct officers raises no presumption that the voter was not a resident of the precinct: *Van Winkle v. Crabtree*, 34 Or. 478, 55 Pac. 831.

§ 18. Recall.

Every public officer in Oregon is subject, as herein provided, to recall by the legal voters of the state or of the electoral district from which he is elected. There may be required twenty-five per cent, but not more, of the number of electors who voted in his district at the preceding election for Justice of the Supreme Court to file their petition demanding his recall by the people. They shall set forth in said petition the reasons for said demand. If he shall offer his resignation, it shall be accepted and take effect on the day it is offered, and the vacancy shall be filled as may be provided by law. If he shall not resign within five days after the petition is filed, a special election shall be ordered to be held within twenty days in his said electoral district to determine whether the people will recall said officer. On the sample ballot at said election shall be printed in not more than two hundred words, the reasons for demanding the recall of said officer as set forth in the recall petition, and in not more than two hundred words, the officer's justification of his course in office. He shall continue to perform the duties of his office until the result of said special election shall be officially declared. Other candidates for the office may be nominated to be voted for at said special election. The candidate who shall receive the highest number of votes shall be deemed elected for the remainder of the term, whether it be the person against whom the recall petition was filed, or another. The recall petition shall be filed with the officer with whom a petition for nomination to such office should be filed, and the same officer shall order the special election when it is required. No such petition shall be circulated against any officer until he has actually held his office six months, save and except that it may be filed against a Senator or Representative in the legislative assembly at any time after five days from the beginning of the first session after his election. After one such petition and special election, no further recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during the term for which he was elected unless such further petitioners shall first pay into the public treasury which has paid such special election expenses, the whole amount of its expenses for the preceding special election. Such additional

legislation as may aid the operation of this section shall be provided by the legislative assembly, including provision for payment by the public treasury of the reasonable special election campaign expenses of such officer. But the words "the legislative assembly shall provide" or any similar or equivalent words in this Constitution or any amendment thereto, shall not be construed to grant to the legislative assembly any exclusive power of lawmaking nor in any way to limit the initiative and referendum powers reserved by the people.

NOTE.—The foregoing amendment was proposed by the people by initiative petition and approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon at the general election held June 1, 1908. There were 58,381 votes cast for the amendment, and 31,002 against; and under the provisions of law, by a proclamation of the Governor, dated June 23, 1908, the amendment took effect on said date.

* * *

ARTICLE IV

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

§ 1. Legislative Authority—Style of Bill—Initiative and Referendum.

The legislative authority of the state shall be vested in a legislative assembly, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, but the people reserve to themselves power to propose laws and amendments to the Constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls, independent of the legislative assembly, and also reserve power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any act of the legislative assembly. The first power reserved by the people is the initiative, and not more than eight per cent of the legal voters shall be required to propose any measure by such petition, and every such petition shall include the full text of the measure so proposed. Initiative petitions shall be filed with the Secretary of State not less than four months before the election at which they are to be voted upon. The second power is the referendum, and it may be ordered (except as to laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety), either by the petition signed by five per cent of the legal voters, or by the legislative assembly, as other bills are enacted. Referendum petitions shall be filed with the Secretary of State not more than ninety days after the final adjournment of the session of the legislative assembly which passed the bill on which the referendum is demanded. The veto power of the Governor shall not extend to measures referred to the people. All elections on measures referred to the people of the state shall be had at the biennial regular general elections, except when the legislative assembly shall

order a special election. Any measure referred to the people shall take effect and become the law when it is approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon, and not otherwise. The style of all bills shall be: "Be it enacted by the people of the State of Oregon." This section shall not be construed to deprive any member of the legislative assembly of the right to introduce any measure. The whole number of votes cast for Justice of the Supreme Court at the regular election last preceding the filing of any petition for the initiative or for the referendum shall be the basis on which the number of legal voters necessary to sign such petition shall be counted. Petitions and orders for the initiative and for the referendum shall be filed with the Secretary of State, and in submitting the same to the people he, and all other officers, shall be guided by the general laws and the Act submitting this amendment, until legislation shall be especially provided therefor.

The above section is an amendment to the original Constitution, and was adopted by the Twentieth Legislative Assembly; adopted by the Twenty-first Legislative Assembly; adopted by the people, by vote of 62,024 for, to 5,668 against it, June 2, 1902.

§ 1a. Initiative and Referendum on Local, Special, and Municipal Laws and Parts of Laws.

The referendum may be demanded by the people against one or more items, sections, or parts of any act of the legislative assembly in the same manner in which such power may be exercised against a complete act. The filing of a referendum petition against one or more items, sections, or parts of an act shall not delay the remainder of that act from becoming operative. The initiative and referendum powers reserved to the people by this Constitution are hereby further reserved to the legal voters of every municipality and district, as to all local, special, and municipal legislation, of every character, in or for their respective municipalities and districts. The manner of exercising said powers shall be prescribed by general laws, except that cities and towns may provide for the manner of exercising the initiative and referendum powers as to their municipal legislation. Not more than ten per cent of the legal voters may be required to order the referendum nor more than fifteen per cent to propose any measure, by the initiative, in any city or town.

The above section was proposed by initiative petition filed in the office of the Secretary of State February 3, 1906, and adopted by vote of the people, 47,678 for, and 16,735 against, June 4, 1906. It went into effect by proclamation of the Governor, issued June 25, 1906.

§ 2. Number of Senators and Representatives.

The Senate shall consist of sixteen, and the House of Representatives of thirty-four members, which number shall not

be increased until the year 1860, after which time the legislative assembly may increase the number of Senators and Representatives; always keeping, as near as may be, the same ratio as to the number of Senators and Representatives; *provided*, that the Senate shall never exceed thirty, and the House of Representatives sixty members.

§ 3. By Whom Chosen.

The Senators and Representatives shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties or districts into which the state may from time to time be divided by law.

§ 4. Term of Office—Senators, How Classified.

The Senators shall be elected for the term of four years, and Representatives for the term of two years from the day next after their general elections; *provided, however*, that the Senators-elect, at the first session of the legislative assembly under this Constitution, shall be divided by lot into two equal classes, as nearly as may be; and the seats of Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of two years, and those of the second class at the expiration of four years; so that one-half, as nearly as possible, shall be chosen biennially forever thereafter. And in case of the increase of the number of Senators, they shall be so annexed by lot to one or the other of the two classes as to keep them as nearly equal as possible.

§ 5. Census.

The legislative assembly shall, in the year 1865, and every ten years after, cause an enumeration to be made of all the white population of the state.

§ 6. Apportionment.

The number of Senators and Representatives shall, at the session next following an enumeration of the inhabitants by the United States or this state, be fixed by law, and apportioned among the several counties according to the number of white population in each. And the ratio of Senators and Representatives shall be determined by dividing the whole number of white population of such county or district, by such respective ratios; and when a fraction shall result from such division, which shall exceed one-half of said ratio, such county or district shall be entitled to a member for such fraction. And in case any county shall not have the requisite population to entitle such county to a member, then such county shall be attached to some adjoining county for senatorial or representative purposes.

§ 7. Senatorial Districts.

A senatorial district, when more than one county shall constitute the same, shall be composed of contiguous counties, and no county shall be divided in creating senatorial districts.

§ 8. Qualification of Senators, Etc.

No person shall be a Senator or Representatives who, at the time of his election, is not a citizen of the United States; nor any one who has not been for one year next preceding his election an inhabitant of the county or district whence he may be chosen. Senators and Representatives shall be at least twenty-one years of age.

* * *

§ 23. What Local and Special Laws Prohibited.

The legislative assembly shall not pass special or local laws in any of the following enumerated cases; that is to say:

* * *

13. Providing for opening and conducting the elections of State, county, and township officers, and designating the places of voting.

* * *

§ 30. Member Not Eligible to Other Office.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he may have been elected, be eligible to any office, the election to which is vested in the legislative assembly; nor shall be appointed to any civil office of profit which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term, but this latter provision shall not be construed to apply to any officer elective by the people.

* * *

ARTICLE V

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

§ 1. Executive Power—Term of Office.

The chief executive power of the state shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for the term of four years; and no person shall be eligible to such office more than eight in any period of twelve years.

§ 2. Qualifications of Governor.

No person, except a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible to the office of Governor, nor shall any person be

eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and who shall not have been three years next preceding his election a resident within this state.

§ 3. Who Not Eligible.

No member of Congress, or person holding any office under the United States, or under this state, or under any other power, shall fill the office of Governor, except as may be otherwise provided in this Constitution.

§ 4. Election of Governor.

The Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at the times and places of choosing members of the legislative assembly, and the returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the Secretary of State, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall open and publish them in the presence of both houses of the legislative assembly.

§ 5. In Case of Tie.

The person having the highest number of votes for Governor shall be elected; but in case two or more persons shall have an equal, and the highest number of votes for Governor, the two houses of the legislative assembly, at the next regular session thereof, shall forthwith, by joint vote, proceed to elect one of the said persons Governor.

§ 6. Contested Elections.

Contested elections for Governor shall be determined by the legislative assembly in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

§ 7. Term of Office.

The official term of the Governor shall be four years; and shall commence at such times as may be prescribed by this Constitution, or prescribed by law.

* * *

ARTICLE VI

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT

§ 1. Election of Secretary and Treasurer of State.

There shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state, at the time and places of choosing members of the legislative assembly, a Secretary and Treasurer of State, who shall sev-

erally hold their offices for the term of four years; but no person shall be eligible to either of said offices more than eight in any period of twelve years.

* * *

§ 6. County Officers.

There shall be elected in each county, by the qualified electors thereof, at the time of holding general elections, a county clerk, treasurer, sheriff, coroner, and surveyor, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of two years.

§ 7. Other Officers.

Such other county, township, precinct, and city officers as may be necessary shall be elected or appointed in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

§ 8. Qualifications of County Officers.

No person shall be elected or appointed to a county office who shall not be an elector of the county; and all county, township, precinct and city officers shall keep their respective offices at such places therein, and perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

§ 9. Vacancies, How Filled.

Vacancies in county, township, precinct and city offices shall be filled in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE VII

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

§ 1. Judicial Power of State, in Whom Vested.

The judicial power of the state shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such other courts as may from time to time be created by law. The judges of the Supreme and other courts shall be elected by the legal voters of the state or of their respective districts for a term of six years, and shall receive such compensation as may be provided by law, which compensation shall not be diminished during the term for which they are elected.

§ 2. Judicial System Otherwise to Remain Unchanged.

The courts, jurisdiction, and judicial system of Oregon, except so far as expressly changed by this amendment, shall remain as at present constituted until otherwise provided by

law. But the Supreme Court may, in its own discretion, take original jurisdiction in *mandamus*, *quo warranto* and *habeas corpus* proceedings.

NOTE.—Amendment to Article VII was submitted to the people by initiative petition filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 7, 1910, and approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon at the general election held on the eighth day of November, 1910. There were 44,538 votes cast for said amendment and 39,399 against, and was proclaimed by the Governor on December 3, 1910.

* * *

NOTE.—As shown by Section 2, Article VII, as amended, above given, the courts and other officers created under said article before amendment are continued until changed by law. The following sections of the original article relating to elective officers are therefore given.

§ 11. County Judges and Terms of County Court.

There shall be elected in each county, for the term of four years, a county judge, who shall hold the county court at times to be regulated by law.

* * *

§ 15. County Clerk, Etc.—Legislature May Divide Duties of County Clerk.

A county clerk shall be elected in each county for the term of two years, who shall keep all the public records, books, and papers of the county, record conveyances, and perform the duties of clerk of the circuit and county courts, and such other duties as may be prescribed by law; but whenever the number of voters in any county shall exceed twelve hundred, the legislative assembly may authorize the election of one person as clerk of the circuit court, one person as clerk of the county court, and one person recorder of conveyances.

§ 16. Sheriff.

A sheriff shall be elected in each county for the term of two years, who shall be the ministerial officer of the circuit and county courts, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

§ 17. Prosecuting Attorneys.

There shall be elected by districts comprised of one or more counties, a sufficient number of prosecuting attorneys, who shall be the law officers of the state, and of the counties within their respective districts, and shall perform such duties pertaining to the administration of law and general police as the legislative assembly may direct.

* * *

ARTICLE VIII

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

§ 1. Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Governor shall be Superintendent of Public Instruction, and his powers and duties in that capacity shall be such as may be prescribed by law; but after the term of five years from the adoption of this Constitution, it shall be competent for the legislative assembly to provide by law for the election of a Superintendent, to provide for his compensation, and prescribe his powers and duties.

* * *

ARTICLE XI

* * *

MERGER OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS

§ 2a. Consolidation Effected by Vote of Electors.

The legislative assembly, or the people by the initiative, may enact a general law providing a method whereby an incorporated city or town or municipal corporation may surrender its charter and be merged into an adjoining city or town; *provided*, a majority of the electors of each of the incorporated cities or towns, or municipal corporations affected, authorize the surrender or merger, as the case may be.

NOTE.—The foregoing amendment was submitted to the people by the Legislative Assembly and approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon at the general election held November 3, 1914. There were 96,116 votes cast for said amendment and 77,671 against, and under the provisions of law, by a proclamation of the Governor, dated December 3, 1914, the amendment took effect on said date.

* * *

ARTICLE XV

MISCELLANEOUS

§ 1. Officers to Hold Until Successors Elected—Exception.

All officers except members of the legislative assembly shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified.

§ 2. Tenure of Office.

When the duration of any office is not provided for by this Constitution, it may be declared by law; and if not so declared, such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment. But the legislative assembly shall not create any office the tenure of which shall be longer than four years.

* * *

ARTICLE XVII

AMENDMENTS

§ 1. Amendments to Constitution, How Made.

Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either branch of the legislative assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall, with the yeas and nays thereon, be entered in their journals and referred by the Secretary of State to the people for their approval or rejection, at the next regular general election, except when the legislative assembly shall order a special election for that purpose. If a majority of the electors voting on any such amendment shall vote in favor thereof, it shall thereby become a part of this Constitution. The votes for and against such amendment or amendments, severally, whether proposed by the legislative assembly or by initiative petition, shall be canvassed by the Secretary of State in the presence of the Governor, and if it shall appear to the Governor that the majority of the votes cast at said election on said amendment or amendments, severally, are cast in favor thereof, it shall be his duty forthwith after such canvass, by his proclamation, to declare the said amendment or amendments, severally, having received said majority of votes to have been adopted by the people of Oregon as part of the Constitution thereof, and the same shall be in effect as a part of the Constitution from the date of such proclamation. When two or more amendments shall be submitted in the manner aforesaid to the voters of this state, at the same election, they shall be so submitted that each amendment shall be voted on separately. No convention shall be called to amend or propose amendments to this Constitution, or to propose a new Constitution, unless the law providing for such convention shall first be approved by the people on a referendum vote at a regular general election. This article shall not be construed to impair the right of the people to amend this Constitution by vote upon an initiative petition therefor.

The above section, which takes the place of the original Sections 1 and 2, was proposed by initiative petition, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, February 3, 1906, and adopted by vote of the people, 47,661 for, and 18,751 against, June 4, 1906. It went into effect upon proclamation of the Governor, June 25, 1906.

* * *

STATUTES RELATING TO ELECTIONS

OF THE TIME AND MANNER OF HOLDING ELECTIONS

§ 3303. Time of Election—Officers to Be Elected.

A general election shall be held in the several election precincts in this state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1914, and biennially thereafter, at which there shall be chosen so many of the following officers as are by law to be elected in such year, namely: Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, United States Senator in Congress, Representatives in Congress, Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Justice of the Supreme Court, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Printer, State Engineer, Dairy and Food Commissioner, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspector of Factories and Workshops, Commissioners of the Railroad Commission of Oregon, Superintendents of Water Divisions, judges of circuit courts, district and prosecuting attorneys, state senators, representatives in the legislative assembly, county judges, county superintendents of common schools, commissioners of county courts, county clerks, sheriffs, county treasurers, coroners, assessors, county surveyors, justices of the peace and constables, and such other state, district, county and precinct officers as are now or may hereafter be provided for by law. [L. 1913, Chap. 288, p. 552.]

NOTE.—State Printer is no longer elective.—L. 1915, Chap. 270, p. 389. Railroad Commission is now Public Service Commission.—L. 1915, Chap. 241, p. 347. State Engineer appointive after present term.—L. 1915, Chap. 250, p. 360.

§ 3304. Election Precincts.

It shall be the duty of the county court in the several counties of the state, at the regular December term preceding the general election, to set forth and establish election precincts within the county. Said court may set off and establish within such county as many election precincts as may be deemed necessary or convenient, and they shall be designated by numbers or names; *provided*, that no election precinct shall contain more than 300 electors, as nearly as may be ascertained by the court, and shall particularly bound the same. [L. 1913, Chap. 288, p. 552.]

§ 3305. Election Judges—Qualifications and Duties.

The county clerk shall select a list of legal voters from each precinct in the county and submit the same to the county court, who shall, if satisfactory to said court, at the regular term in January preceding a general election, appoint there-

from two judges and three clerks of election for each election precinct, to serve for the period of two years, and shall designate one judge to be chairman. Said judges and clerks shall each be duly qualified electors within the precinct for which they are appointed, able to read, write, and speak the English language, not a candidate for an elective office to be voted for at the ensuing election. No more than one judge and two clerks shall be members of the same political party. At least 10 days before any election authorized by law, the county court shall designate one polling place in each precinct and fill all vacancies that may happen among said judges and clerks by reason of death, removal from the precinct, disqualification or excusal by the board for good and sufficient cause. The said judges and clerks shall meet at eight o'clock a. m. at their respective polling places at the times prescribed by law for holding a general or special election, to act as judges and clerks of such election until relieved by the second board. [L. 1915, Chap. 326, Sec. 1, pp. 507, 508.]

§ 3306. Additional Judges and Their Meetings.

In all election precincts in which were cast one hundred and fifty (150) or more ballots at the last general election, or in which the county court believes that many ballots will be cast at the next general election, the county court may likewise, at said January term, appoint a second or additional board consisting of two judges and three clerks for each precinct, who shall hold their offices for two years, and who shall possess the same qualifications and exercise the same authority as the first board mentioned in Section 3305. The judges and clerks constituting the second board, for each precinct, shall meet at eight o'clock p. m. at their respective polling places as designated in the order appointing them, at the time prescribed by law for holding a direct primary election, a general or special election, and at the said hour of eight o'clock p. m. shall relieve and take the place of the said first board, and shall forthwith proceed to count and tally the ballots in the manner prescribed by law. In case the count is not completed by eight o'clock a. m. of the next following day, the said first board shall reconvene and relieve the second board, and continue said count until eight o'clock p. m., when, if the count is not yet completed, the second board shall reconvene and again relieve the first board, and so, alternately, until said boards have fully completed the count and certified the returns. Judges and clerks constituting the first board before being relieved by the second board at eight o'clock p. m. of the first day, shall certify and sign the poll books as required by

Section 3324. The judges and clerks constituting the several boards shall number the ballots and count the tallies upon the tally sheets, as hereinafter provided, and certify the returns, so as to distinctly show the work of each board separately. [L. 1915, Chap. 326, Sec. 2, p. 508.]

§ 3307. List of Judges to Be Posted—Remonstrances—Election Notices.

Immediately after the appointment of said judges and clerks at said January term, as required by Sections 3305 and 3306, the clerk of the county court shall make a complete list, and certify the same, showing the names of the judges and clerks so appointed for each precinct, and post the same in a conspicuous place in his office, and keep the same posted for three months. All electors shall thereupon be entitled to make and file with the county clerk, without charge, their objections, remonstrances and suggestions, in respect to said appointments, with a view to have said appointments revised by the court. At 10 o'clock a. m. on the second Wednesday of the following term of the several county courts is hereby designated as the time at which the county court shall hear all objections, remonstrances and suggestions from electors in regard to the said appointments of the said judges and clerks, and the court shall continue in session from day to day, without permitting other business to interfere therewith, until all such objections, remonstrances and suggestions are heard and determined and the decisions of the court made and announced. When said appointments have been announced at said following term of the county court the county clerk shall forthwith make a complete and revised list of the judges and clerks so last appointed, and certify the same, showing the names of the judges and clerks so appointed for each precinct, and keep the same in a conspicuous place in his office for two years for public inspection. The clerk shall then immediately proceed and notify each of said appointees, by mail, of his appointment and request his acceptance in writing. The clerk shall procure a notification book, substantially in the following form, and use the same in notifying said appointees and preserving a record of the matter:

Stub No. _____	Notice No. _____	Acceptance No. _____
Name _____	To _____	(Note. — Any judge
P. O. Address _____	P. O. Address _____	or clerk of election
<i>Clerk, Judge or Chairman.</i>	You are hereby notified that the county court on _____, 19____,	who accepts this appointment, and thereafter fails to attend and perform his duties is subject to fine and imprisonment.)
Precinct No. _____	appointed you _____ of Precinct No. _____, _____ County, Oregon,	I hereby accept the appointment of _____ of election for _____ Precinct, _____ County, Oregon, for two years from this _____ day of _____, 19____.
Date of appointment: _____	to serve for two years.	
	Please sign and return to me your acceptance of the office upon attached blank. (L. S.) _____	
	Clerk of the County Court for _____ County, Oregon.	<i>Appointee.</i>

Immediately upon receipt of the acceptance of the appointee the clerk shall file the same and attach the acceptance to the stub. The judge or clerk of election who accepts his appointment and thereafter fails to attend promptly and perform his duties as such clerk or judge shall be deemed in contempt of the court, and shall be summarily summoned to appear before the court, and in every case of willful neglect to serve shall be compelled to pay the costs of the proceeding, and shall be fined and imprisoned, not exceeding \$50.00 and one month in the county jail, in the discretion of the county judge. In case of the neglect or omission of the appointee to accept the appointment within two weeks after being notified, the court shall proceed to appoint some other qualified person, pursuing the same open, public and fair method as in the first instance, and likewise in the case of vacancies happening during the term of two years by resignation, death or removal from the county. The Secretary of State shall, not less than 45 days before any general election, and not less than 20 days before any special election, prepare and furnish to each county clerk a statement showing the several state and district offices to be filled in his county at such election. It shall be the duty of the county clerk 30 days before any general election, and at least 10 days before any special election, to prepare printed notices of the election and mail two of said notices to each judge and each clerk of election in each precinct, and it shall be the duty of the several judges and clerks to immediately post said notices in public places in the respective precincts. Said notices shall be in the following form:

ELECTION NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that on the _____, 19—, at the _____, in the precinct of _____, in the county of _____, Oregon, _____, (insert character) election will be held for State, district, county, precinct and other officers, namely, (here name the offices to be filled); which election will be held at eight o'clock in the morning and will continue until eight o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19—.

_____, County Clerk.

[L. 1913, Chap. 288, p. 554.]

§ 3308. Oath of Judges and Clerks.

Before entering upon the discharge of their duties, the said judges and clerks shall each take and subscribe the following oath in each of the poll books, which oath shall be administered by any officer authorized to administer oaths, or the chairman, if he be present, and if not, then by one of the judges:

"I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will perform the duties of judge of election (or clerk, as the case may be), according to law; that I will studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit, and abuse in conducting the election."

§ 3309. Absent Judge—Place, How Filled.

In case one or more of such judges of election shall not be present at the time prescribed by law, the other judges and the clerks of the board who are present shall *viva voce*, elect a qualified person to act as judge of election until the tardy appointee arrives, and in case he does not arrive within one-half hour, to serve in his stead. The person so chosen, in addition to his other qualifications, shall be of the same political affiliation as the absent official. The new appointee shall take and subscribe the official oath before acting. The compensation allowed the substitute shall be deducted from the pay of the tardy official.

§ 3310. Absent Clerk's Place Filled—Extra Pens and Pencils Removed.

In case one or more of said election clerks shall not be present at the time prescribed by law, the judges of the election board shall, *viva voce*, elect a qualified person to act as clerk of election until the tardy appointee arrives, and in case he does not arrive within one-half hour, to serve in his stead. The person so chosen, in addition to the other qualifications, shall be of the same political affiliation as the absent official. The new official shall take and subscribe the official oath before acting. The compensation allowed the substitute shall be deducted from the pay of the tardy official. While the counting is being conducted, no one of the board shall

be allowed to have at or in his hands any pencil or pen of any kind, except the clerks keeping the official tally sheets and the second judge engaged in numbering and signing his name on the back of each ballot after it is counted and handed to him, and the clerks and the second judge shall have and use only pen and ink. All extra pens and pencils shall be removed from the place where the count is being conducted; *provided, however*, that candidates, or their duly appointed agents, to such reasonable number, not more than three, as apply to the judges, shall be allowed to have desk facilities outside the guard rail, but near enough to distinctly hear the chairman as he reads aloud each ballot, so they may be able to keep a private tally sheet in accord with the official clerks. The chairman especially, shall not have any pen or pencil at hand, or in his hand, during the time of taking out, unfolding, and reading and counting the several ballots. [L. 1915, Chap. 326, Sec. 3, pp. 508, 509.]

§ 3311. Opening and Closing Polls—Conduct of Election and Count.

All general, special and presidential elections held in this state shall be conducted under the provisions of this Act, and the polls shall be opened at the hour of eight o'clock in the forenoon and continue open until eight o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at which time the polls shall be closed. Prior to opening the polls the chairman of said judges of election shall make public proclamation of the same, and 30 minutes before closing of the polls public proclamation shall be made by the same officer that the polls will be closed in half an hour. The judges, in their discretion, may adjourn the polls at one o'clock for one hour, proclamation of the same being made, but the judges and clerks shall keep together, and at no time shall more than one of them be out of the presence of the others. The ballot boxes, poll-books, ballot stubs and tally sheets shall be constantly kept together in the presence and view of at least four of the said officers, and the candidates and persons duly appointed, as provided in Section 3320, from the opening of the polls until the count is completed and the returns signed and sealed as hereinafter provided; and after the count has once begun it shall continue until fully completed, without any adjournment, and in the presence of all judges and clerks and persons duly authorized to be present. [L. 1913, Chap. 288, p. 556.]

§ 3312. Certificates of Nomination.

In all special elections the certificate of nomination may be filed at any time between the date of the writ authorizing the election and ten days previous to the time of holding the

election, and in all other matters and proceedings therein the provisions of this Act shall apply, so far as the same are applicable, to such special election.

§ 3313. Challenges.

It shall be the duty of each judge or clerk of election, or any elector present, to challenge any person offering to vote whom he shall know or suspect not to be qualified as an elector.

§ 3314. Oath and Examination of Elector.

If a person offering to vote is challenged as unqualified by any one enumerated in Section 3313, the chairman of the said judges shall administer to him the following oath or affirmation:

"You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will fully and truly answer all such questions as shall be put to you touching your place of residence and qualifications as an elector at this election."

The chairman shall then propound such questions to the person challenged as may be necessary to test his qualifications as an elector at that election. The judges may hear such other testimony and consider such other evidence as is proper upon the question. If all the judges can not agree, the three clerks shall be called in and a majority of the whole board shall decide the matter. [L. 1915, Chap. 326, Sec. 4, p. 509.]

§ 3315. Refusal to Answer.

If the person so challenged shall refuse to answer fully any question touching his qualifications as an elector which shall be put to him, the judges shall reject his vote.

§ 3316. Oath of Qualification.

If the challenge be not withdrawn after the person offering to vote shall have answered the questions put to him as aforesaid, the chairman of said judges shall administer to him the following oath:

"You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you are a citizen of the United States, or have declared your intention to become such, one year next preceding this election; that you are of the age of twenty-one years; that you have been a resident of this State for six months next preceding this election; that you now reside in this precinct; that you have not yet voted at this election, and that your true name is as you represent it to be."

If the elector only claims the right to vote for state, or district and state, officers, the oath shall be modified accordingly.

§ 3317. Record of Challenge.

Whenever any person's right to vote shall be challenged, and he has taken the oath prescribed by Section 3316, and if it is at a nominating election, then with the addition of the words "and that I am in good faith a member of the political party with which I am registered" it shall be the duty of the clerks of election to write in the poll books at the end of such person's name the words "challenged and sworn," with the name of the challenger. Thereupon the chairman of the board of judges shall write upon the back of the ballot offered by such challenged voter the number of his ballot, in order that the same may be identified in any future contest of the results of the election, and be cast out if it shall appear to the court to have been for any reason wrongfully or illegally voted for any candidate or on any question. And such marking of the name of such challenged voter, nor the testimony of any judge or clerk of election in reference thereto, or in reference to the manner in which said challenged person voted, if said testimony shall be given in the course of any contest, investigation or trial wherein the legality of the vote of such person is questioned for any reason, shall not be deemed a violation of Section 3414.

§ 3318. Rules to Determine Qualification.

The judges of election, in determining the residence and qualifications of persons offering to vote, shall be governed by the following rules, so far as the same may be applicable;

1. The place shall be considered and held to be the residence of a person in which his habitation is fixed, and to which, whenever he is absent, he has the intention of returning.

2. A person shall not be considered or held to have lost his residence who shall leave his home and go into another state or territory or county of this state for a temporary purpose only.

3. A person shall not be considered or held to have gained a residence in any county of this state into which he shall come for temporary purposes only, without the intention of making said county his home, but with the intention of leaving the same when he shall have accomplished the business that brought him into it.

4. If a person remove to any other state, or to any of the territories, with the intention of making it his permanent home, he shall be considered and held to have lost his residence in this state.

5. The place where a married man's family resides shall be considered and held to be his residence.

6. The place where an unmarried man sleeps shall be considered and held to be his residence.

7. If a person shall go from this state into any other state or territory and there exercise the right of suffrage, he shall be considered and held to have lost his residence in this state.

8. All qualified electors shall vote in the election precinct in the county where they may reside for county officers, and in any county in the state for state officers, or in any county of a congressional district in which such electors may reside for members of congress.

§ 3319. Ballot Boxes to Be Opened Before Voting Begins—Keys.

It shall be the duty of the judges of election or the chairman thereof, immediately before proclamation is made of the opening of the polls, to open the ballot boxes in the presence of the people there assembled, and turn the same upside down so as to empty the said boxes of anything that may be in them, and then lock said boxes securely, and they shall not be reopened until for the purpose of counting the ballots therein at the close of the election. During the election one of the judges, other than the chairman, shall have the custody of the keys.

§ 3320. Restrictions Within Fifty Feet of Polls.

In all incorporated cities and towns in this state no person shall approach or stand within fifty feet of the polls when open for the purpose of receiving votes, except such peace officers as are particularly selected or appointed by the judges to preserve order or enforce the law within such limits, and electors actually desiring and proceeding to vote, and but ten electors shall be permitted to approach the polls within fifty feet at the same time; *provided, however*, that the said judges of election shall, if requested, permit one person from each political party, selected by the party, to stand outside of the guard rail at the polls, while open for receiving votes, for the purpose of challenging voters; and the said judges of election shall, if requested, permit the respective candidates, or some person selected by a candidate or by several candidates, or by a political party, to be present in the room, but outside of the guard rail, where the said judges are during the time of receiving and counting the votes. Such selection shall be evidenced by a writing signed by the chairman and secretary of such political party, or by the candidate or candidates, and presented to and filed with the judges.

§ 3321. Powers of Judges of Elections to Punish Offenses.

For the purpose of holding elections and preserving order at the polls, the judges of election are hereby appointed and invested with the jurisdiction and authority of justices of the peace during the time of holding elections, and they, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized to impose and enforce a fine not exceeding \$50.00 for each offense, to be applied to the benefit of the school fund, on any person or persons who shall conduct themselves in a disorderly or riotous manner at the polls, and shall persist in such conduct after having been warned of the consequences, or who shall refuse to move from the polls fifty feet when directed, or on any person who shall be detected in the commission, in the immediate presence of the judges, of any offenses defined by this Act, and on the refusal or neglect to forthwith pay the same to the chairman to commit him or them to the common jail of the county for any time not exceeding twenty-five days, or until the fine is paid; and the sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, and jailor, and policeman of any incorporated city or town, are hereby required to forthwith execute said order as though it had been issued by a magistrate in due form of law. If no sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, or policeman be present, the judges may appoint a special constable or constables to execute their orders.

§ 3322. Compensation of Election Officers.

There shall be allowed by the county court of each county to the several judges and clerks of election \$3.00 per day while holding elections, and to the person carrying the poll book, tally sheet, ballot boxes, and ballot stubs and other property from the place of election to the clerk's office, the sum of ten cents per mile for going and returning, to be paid out of the county treasury; and each county court shall audit and pay out of the county treasury such fees as the services performed by the county clerk and the sheriff, under this Act are, in the judgment of the county court, reasonably worth; also such other necessary expenses as are incurred by such officers in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

§ 3324. Form of Poll Books; List of Voters.

The county clerk shall transmit to the election boards as other election supplies are transmitted, typewritten lists, in duplicate, of all the voters in such precinct, arranged in alphabetical order. These voters lists shall constitute the poll books and shall be in substantially the following form:

List of all the registered voters in _____ precinct, in _____ County, Oregon, for the election to be held in said precinct on _____, 191—.

Surname	Given Name	Voted	Party	Ballot Number
Remarks:				
Name of Elector				
Name of Elector, etc.				

State of Oregon, }
County of _____ } ss.

I, _____, county clerk of the above-named county and State, do hereby certify that the foregoing list containing _____ names is a full and complete list of all the voters registered in the above-named precinct for the election to be held on the date above named.
_____, County Clerk.

List of electors who voted at this election whose names do not appear on the voters list.

Surname	Given Name	Voted	Party	Ballot Number
Remarks:				
Name of Elector				
Name of Elector, etc.				

We hereby certify that the number of electors who voted at the above polling place and election was as follows:

Voted for State, district, county and precinct officers,	(No.)
Voted for district and State officers,	(No.)
Voted for State officers,	(No.)

Total number of ballots cast, _____ (No.)

_____, Chairman.
_____, Judge.
_____, Clerk.
Who kept this poll book.
_____, Clerk.
Who kept other poll book.

Blank oaths of office shall be attached to the voters lists in substantially the following form:

State of Oregon, }
County of _____, } ss.
Precinct _____, }

We, the undersigned, being first duly sworn, severally say upon oath, I will perform respectively the duties of Judge and Clerk of election according to law, and that I will studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit, and abuse in conducting the election.

_____, Chairman.
_____, Judge.
_____, Clerk.
_____, Clerk.
_____, Clerk.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 191—.

(For use when no notary or justice is present.)

I, the undersigned judge of said election who swore in the other judges and clerks of said election, being first duly sworn, say upon oath, that I will perform the duties of judge of election according to law and that I will studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit and abuse in conducting the election.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 191—.
 _____, Judge.
 _____, Judge of Election.

Oath of office of Judges and Clerks—Second Election Board.

State of Oregon, }
 County of _____, } ss.
 Precinct _____, }

We, the undersigned, being first duly sworn, severally say upon oath, I will perform respectively the duties of Judge and Clerk of election according to law, and that I will studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit, and abuse in conducting the election.

_____, Chairman.
 _____, Judge.
 _____, Clerk.
 _____, Clerk.
 _____, Clerk.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 191—.

No further or other forms of oaths of office shall be printed or furnished to the election board. The second set of the election board shall be sworn in by one of the judges of the first set, or by a notary public, before the voters lists are sealed up for return to the county clerk.

Immediately after the close of the polls the names of the electors who voted shall be counted, and the number written and certified in each of the poll books at the end of the list, and the same shall be immediately signed by the chairman and each of the judges and clerks in the manner indicated above.

The voters list and the list of voters registered by the election board shall be ruled in a proper manner so that in the column for ballot number sufficient space shall appear for inserting the numbers of several ballots, and at any election where more than one ballot is used a separate column shall be provided for each separate form of ballot used, and the form of such ballot shall be described in the heading of such column in substantially the following manner:

"Republican Party Ballot Number," "Democratic Party Ballot Number," "City Ballot Number," "Local Option Ballot Number," etc., according to the nature of the ballot used.

[L. 1915, Chap. 209, Sec. 1, pp. 268-271.]

§ 3324. Form of Poll Books—Names of Electors to Be Certified.

The following shall be the form of the poll books to be kept by the judges and clerks of election under this act:

Poll Book of the Election held in _____ Precinct,
in the County of _____ on the _____ day
of _____, in the year 19—.

State of Oregon, County of _____, _____ Precinct, SS.

We _____ and _____ judges of said election, being first duly sworn, severally say upon oath, I will perform the duties of judge of election according to law, and that I will studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit and abuse in conducting the election.

_____, Chairman.
_____, Judge.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 19—.

State of Oregon, County of _____, _____ Precinct, SS.

We, _____ and _____, clerks of said election, being first duly sworn, severally say upon oath, I will perform the duties of clerk of election according to the law, and that I will studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit and abuse in conducting the election.

_____, Clerk.
_____, Clerk.
_____, Clerk.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 19—.

A. B. chairman judge, C. D. judge, and G. H., J. K. and L. M. clerks of said election, were respectively sworn (or affirmed) according to law, previous to their entering on the duties of their respective offices.

Number and Names of Elector.

- No. 1 (Name of Elector).
- No. 2 (Name of Elector).
- No. 3 (Name of Elector).

We hereby certify that the number of electors who voted at the above polling place and election was as follows:

Voted for State, district, county and precinct officers, (No.)
Voted for district and State officers, (No.)
Voted for State officers, (No.)

Total number of ballots cast, (No.)

_____, Chairman.
_____, Judge.
_____, Clerk.

Who kept this poll book.
_____, Clerk.
_____, Clerk.

Who kept other poll books.

Immediately after the close of the polls the names of the electors who voted shall be counted, and the number written and certified in each of the poll books at the end of the list, and the same shall be immediately signed by the chairman and each of the judges and clerks in the manner indicated above. [L. 1915, Chap. 326, Sec. 5, pp. 509, 510.]

Two amendments to Section 3324 were made by the Twenty-eighth Legislative Assembly, as will be noted by the last two sections above. Following is the essential legislative record of the two measures:

Chapter 209—House Bill 228; passed House February 13; passed Senate February 20; signed by Speaker and President February 20; filed in executive department February 22; signed by Governor February 23; filed with Secretary of State 9:55 a. m., February 23.

Chapter 326—House Bill 227; passed House February 13; passed Senate with amendments February 20; House concurred February 20; signed by Speaker and President February 20; filed in executive department February 23; signed by Governor February 24; filed with Secretary of State 10 a. m., February 25.

The official returns or canvass when duly certified is *prima facie* evidence that the result is as declared. As against ballots not properly kept and the identity of which is not shown, such official canvass, though secondary is the better evidence; but the official canvass, unless made so by statute, is never conclusive. When it is shown, however, that the ballots have not been tampered with, they are the best evidence: *Hartman v. Young*, 17 Or. 155, 20 Pac. 17, 11 Am. St. Rep. 787, note.

§ 3325. Ballots Read, Counted, Tallied and Strung.

Within one hour after the poll books are signed in the manner prescribed in Section 3324, if there is but a single board, but if there is a second board, then the second board shall proceed forthwith to read and tally each ballot. Only one ballot shall be removed from the ballot box at one time, and it must be fully read, counted, and tallied before another ballot is removed from the box. The chairman shall take out one ballot and shall immediately read and announce distinctly while the ballot remains in his hands, and while the second judge, not of the same political party as the chairman, and such bystanders as have a right to be present outside the guard rail, overlook the ballot; first, the number corresponding with the printed name, and also the surname of the person voted for, for each office; second, the name of each person whose name has been written in the ballot, and the name of the office for which the ballot is counted; then deliver the ballot to the second judge, who shall examine the same, and immediately fold it and sign his name upon the outer back of the ballot, and number it consecutively in the order in which it is counted, with pen and ink, and string it on a strong string and carefully preserve the same; and the same method shall be pursued in respect to each of the ballots in the ballot box. The ends of the string upon which the ballots have been strung shall then be securely knotted together, united and sealed under the official signatures and seals of the judges and clerks who counted it. The blank seals of the judges and clerks shall be supplied in the first instance by the Secretary of State, and by the county clerk later, suitable quantities along [with] the other election supplies. They shall be made of paper, kind, quality, etc., known to the trade as flat writing paper, white manila, sixteen pound folio, cut into sizes for each seal of about five and one-half inches by seven inches. On one side they shall be well coated over the whole surface with a good quality of fish glue. On the opposite shall be printed the following so arranged that the signatures of the judges and clerks of election shall be in the middle portion of the seal, to-wit:

FORM

Note.—It is a felony to forge or alter this seal, or for any person to break this seal contrary to law.

Official seal of the board of judges and clerks of election precinct
No. —, Board No. —.

—, Chairman.
—, Judge.
—, First Clerk.
—, Second Clerk.
—, Third Clerk.

In the county of —, Oregon, held on the — day of —, 19—.

Note.—The judges and clerks are not to sign this seal until just before using the same and all blank seals not used by judges shall be destroyed by fire as soon as the returns are completely sealed.

[L. 1915, Chap. 326, Sec. 6. pp. 510, 511, 512.]

§ 3326. Form of Tally Sheet—Tally, How Made and Certified.

The following shall be the form of the tally sheets kept by the judges and clerks of the election under this act:

Tally sheet of the election held at — precinct, in the copy [county] of —, on the — day of —, in the year of 19—, containing the number and name of each person voted for, the particular office each person was voted for, the total number of votes cast for each candidate.

The tally or count, as it is kept by each of the clerks, shall be audibly announced as it proceeds, and it shall be kept in the manner and form as follows:

No.	Names of Candidates	Office	Total vote received	No.	Tally 5	No.	Tally 10	No.	Tally 15
12	-----	-----	-----	12	-----	12	-----	12	-----
13	-----	-----	-----	13	-----	13	-----	13	-----
14	-----	-----	-----	14	-----	14	-----	14	-----

The columns for the numbers 12, 13, 14, etc., shall not be over three-eighths of an inch wide. The columns of the tallies shall be three-eighths of an inch wide, the lines shall be three-eighths of an inch apart; every ten lines the captions of the columns shall be reprinted between double ruled lines in bold-faced small pica, and all the figures shall be printed in bold-faced small pica. The tally sheets shall conclude with the following forms of certificate:

We hereby certify that [in] the above election and polling places each of the foregoing named persons received the number of votes set opposite his name as above set forth for the office specified.

—, Clerk.
Who kept this sheet.
—, Chairman.
—, Judge.
—, Clerk.
—, Clerk.
Who kept the other sheet.

During the counting of the ballots each clerk shall, with pen and ink, keep tally upon one of the above tally sheets, and shall total the number of tallies and write the total in ink, immediately to the right of the last tallies for each candidate, and also in the columns headed "total vote," and shall prepare the certificate thereto above indicated; and immediately upon the completion of the count all the clerks shall sign the tally sheet, and each of them shall certify which sheet was kept by him; and the chairman and second judge, being satisfied of the correctness of the same, shall then sign all three of said tally sheets. The clerks shall then prepare a statement of that portion of the tally sheets showing the number and name of each candidate and the office and total votes received by each in the precinct, and shall prepare the certificate thereto, which statement shall be signed by the judges and clerks to complete the count, and shall be immediately posted in a conspicuous place on the outside of said polls, there to remain for ten days. When two boards of judges and clerks participate in the counting of the ballot, each board shall keep and certify its own separate tally sheets. When one board is relieved by the other board, the retiring board shall, before adjourning, total up the tallies representing the ballots so far counted for each candidate, and a memorandum of the total vote received by each candidate shall be noted on the tally sheet in ink immediately above the last tallies for each candidate, all done in ink, but in such a manner as not to render the tally sheet unfit for continuing the count upon the reconvening of the board. During the recess the chairman and the second judge of the board shall each have the custody of one of the tally sheets, and the third sheet shall be deposited in the ballot box, all three sheets being kept sealed under the official seal of the board until the board reconvenes. When it is seen which board will have to complete the count, the outgoing board shall complete the addition and certifications upon its tally sheets, and deliver two sets of its tally sheets to the chairman of the board which is to complete the count of the ballot. The third tally sheet shall be sealed under the official seal of the board, indorsed on the outside to identify it, and retained by the chairman of the board which made and certified it, to be kept by him safely, subject to the control of the proper court. [L. 1915, Chap. 326, Sec. 7, pp. 512, 513.]

§ 3327. Ballot Boxes, Tally Sheets, and Ballots, Provisions Concerning.

Immediately after canvassing the votes in the manner aforesaid, the judges and clerks to complete the count before they separate or adjourn, shall inclose the poll books in

separate covers and securely seal the same. They shall also inclose the tally sheets in separate envelopes and seal the same securely. They shall also envelop all the ballots strung on strings, as aforesaid, and seal the same securely; and they shall, in writing, with pen and ink, specify the contents, and address each of said packages upon the outside thereof to the county clerk of the county in which the election precinct is situated. When two boards participate in counting the ballots, each board, before taking recess, shall knot the ends of the string upon which the ballots which it has counted are strung, and seal the knotted ends under the official seal of the board upon the back of the uppermost ballot. They shall then envelope the bunch of ballots and securely seal the package under their official seal, and leave the same with the ballot boxes until the count is completed. These sealed packages of counted ballots shall be marked on the outside, showing what numbers are contained therein, but once sealed they are not to be opened by any one until so ordered by the proper court. When the count is completed, the ballots, counted and sealed, and enveloped and marked for identification as aforesaid, shall be packed in the two ballot boxes, and nothing else shall be put into the boxes. The boxes shall then be locked, and the official seal of the board which finally completed the count shall be pasted over the keyhole and over the rim of the lid of the box, so that the box cannot be opened without breaking the seal. Thereafter neither the county clerk nor the canvassers making abstracts of the votes, shall break said seals upon the ballot boxes, nor shall any one break the seals on the boxes or the ballots, except upon the order of the proper court in case of a contest, or upon the order of the county court when the boxes are needed for the next election.

§ 3328. Custody of Tally Sheets and Poll Books.

One complete set of the tally sheets and the poll book which was kept by the second clerk, ballots and stubs, ballot boxes and remaining supplies, shall be forthwith conveyed by one of the judges or clerks of the election, to be agreed upon for that purpose by the judges, to the county clerk of the county. The remaining complete set of the tally sheets and poll book, inclosed in an envelope and cover, and sealed securely as aforesaid, addressed and indorsed on the outside so that the same can be identified, shall be forthwith deposited with one of the judges, not of the same political party as the judge or clerk who conveys the duplicates to the county clerk, to be kept by him safely, subject to the control of the proper court.

When two boards have been engaged in counting the ballots, the judges completing the count shall attach the two sets of tally sheets together, and transmit and deposit the completed sets. The chairman of each board shall keep the third tally sheet of his own board, sealed and indorsed on the outside so that the same can be identified, in his possession, subject to the control of the proper court.

§ 3329. Only White Ballots Counted.

In the canvass of the votes only white ballots furnished under the provisions of this act shall be counted, and any ballot from which it is impossible to determine the elector's choice for any of the offices shall be void and shall not be counted.

§ 3330. Rejected Ballots.

The judges shall carefully envelope all ballots cast which are rejected or defective and not counted for any office, and seal the same securely and address the same to the county clerk and indorse the same so that they may be identified, and shall transmit the same along with the other ballots to the county clerk, as aforesaid. The chairman shall write with pen and ink upon the back of every such ballot, immediately after the same is discovered, the words "wholly defective," and sign his initials thereto.

§ 3331. Partially Defective Ballots.

Any ballot from which it is possible to determine the elector's choice for a part of the offices shall be counted for such part, but the remainder of the ballot from which it is impossible to determine the elector's choice shall be void as to such defective part, and such defective part shall not be counted. The judges shall disregard misspelling or abbreviations of the names of candidates for office if it can be ascertained from such ballot for whom it was intended. Every such ballot not counted for any party shall be immediately indorsed on the back thereof with pen and ink by the chairman "Not counted for _____" (stating what office or offices), who shall sign his initials thereto.

§ 3332. Ballots in Wrong Box.

In the canvass of the votes all ballots found in the box marked "State and District," which are marked "State," as provided in Section 3406, shall be considered and counted only for such State offices as are to be filled at the election, and all ballots so marked "State and District," as provided in said Section 3406 shall be considered and counted only for such

State and district offices as are to be filled at the election, and the names of persons thereon for other than State and district offices shall not be considered or counted.

OF THE NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES

§ 3333. Nomination by Political Party or Electors.

Any political party, and any assembly of electors as herein-after defined, and also individual electors to the number hereinafter specified, by causing a certificate of nomination to be duly prepared and filed in the manner hereinafter provided, may nominate one candidate for each public office to be filled at the election, whose name shall be placed upon the ballots to be furnished as hereinafter provided. A political party within the meaning of this act is an affiliation of electors representing a political party which, at the general election next preceding, polled at least five per cent of the entire vote cast in the State, county, precinct, or other electoral district for which the nomination is made for Representative in Congress, or which shall present a petition with the signatures of at least five per cent of the electors of that district, stating their intention to form a new political party, giving the designation thereof. An assembly of electors within the meaning of this act, is an organized body of not less than one hundred electors of the State or electoral division thereof for which the nomination is made.

§ 3334. Certificate of Nomination—Verified by Affidavit.

Every such certificate of nomination made by such political party or assembly may contain the name of one candidate for each office to be filled at the election. It shall state such facts concerning the party or assembly as are required by Section 3333 for its acceptance, and as are required to be stated therein by Section 3336. In conclusion, it shall be signed by the presiding officer and secretary of the party or assembly by which it purports to be made, and an affidavit shall be made thereon by such presiding officer and secretary, and subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) by them before some person authorized to administer oaths, to the effect that the statements therein are true, and the certificate of the oath or affirmation shall accompany the certificate of nomination.

§ 3335. Percentage of Electors to Nominate.

Every such certificate of nomination made by individual electors, as aforesaid, of a candidate for any office to be filled by the electors of the state at large, or for members of Congress, shall be signed by not less than two per cent

of the electors of the state or congressional district; and of a candidate for an office to be filled by the electors of an electoral district or county of the state, shall be signed by not less than three per cent of the electors of such district or county; and of a candidate for any office to be filled by the electors of a precinct or for the office of constable or justice of the peace, shall be signed by not less than three per cent of the electors of such precinct or justice of the peace district. For the purpose of this section, the number of electors shall be determined by the vote last cast for Governor or presidential electors, as the case may be. Each elector signing a certificate of nomination shall add to his signature his place of residence, with the street and number thereof, if any, and each elector shall be qualified to subscribe to only one such certificate of nomination for each office to be filled at the election. Except in the case of electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, every such certificate of nomination made by individual electors shall contain the name of only one candidate. At least two of the signers to each such certificate of nomination made by individual electors shall swear (or affirm) before some person authorized to administer oaths that the statement and signatures therein are true, and that the requisite number of signers thereto are qualified to make such nomination, and the certificate of such oath or affirmation shall be annexed to the certificate of nomination.

§ 3336. What Certificates of Nomination Shall State.

All certificates of nomination shall state such facts as are required by this act, and also:

1. The name of the candidate.
2. The office for which he is nominated.
3. The party or political principle which he represents, expressed in not more than three words.
4. His place of residence, with street and number thereof, if any.

In the case of electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, the names of the candidates for President and Vice-President they represent may be added to the party or political appellation, and the names of all the nominees for electors of President and Vice-President may be upon the same certificate of nomination.

§ 3337. Qualifications of Nominating Electors.

No person who is not an elector shall be qualified to join in nominating any candidate. No elector shall be qualified to

join in a certificate of nomination made by individual electors in nominating more than one person for each office to be filled. No person shall be qualified to be a candidate for more than one office to be filled at the same election.

§ 3338. Acceptance of Nomination.

A certificate of nomination may be accompanied by the acceptance of the nominee, in which case the acceptance shall be indorsed upon the certificate of nomination and signed by the nominee, or it may be by a letter or telegram from the nominee attached to the certificate of nomination and filed therewith. If the certificate of nomination is not thus accompanied by the acceptance of the nominee, he may at any time after the certificate of nomination is filed and before the time for filing nominations for such office has expired, file his acceptance thereof in the same manner in the same office where the certificate of nomination is filed. The officer with whom it is filed shall indorse the same and attach it to the certificate of nomination to which it refers. Several different certificates of nomination may thus be filed nominating the same person for the same office, and the person so nominated may accept one or more of said nominations; but unless such nominee accepts a nomination in some one of the ways and within the time aforesaid, it shall not be considered as completed.

§ 3339. Certificates of State Nomination—When Filed.

All certificates of nomination of candidates for the office of elector of President and Vice-President of the United States, United States Senator in Congress, Representative in Congress, Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Justice of the Supreme Court, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Printer, State Engineer, Dairy and Food Commissioner, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspector of Factories and Workshops, Commissioner of the Railroad Commission of Oregon, superintendent of a water division, judge of circuit court, district or prosecuting attorney or for State Senator or Representative in the legislative assembly, or other office to be voted for in the state at large or in a district composed of one or more counties, shall be filed with the Secretary of State. If such certificate of nomination be made by a convention or assembly it shall be filed with the Secretary of State not more than one hundred (100) days and not less than fifty-five (55) days before the day fixed by law for the election. If such certificate of nomination be made by individual electors, it shall be filed with the Secretary of State not more

than one hundred (100) and not less than forty (40) days before the day fixed by law for the election. [L. 1913, Chap. 199, p. 387.]

NOTE.—State Printer is no longer elective.—L. 1915, Chap. 270, p. 389. Railroad Commission is now Public Service Commission.—L. 1915, Chap. 241, p. 347. State Engineer appointive after present term.—L. 1915, Chap. 250, p. 360.

§ 3340. Certificates of District Nominations, Not Congressional—When Filed.

All certificates of nomination of candidates for county offices and district or precinct offices within the county shall be filed with the county clerk of the county. If such certificate of nomination be made by a political party or assembly, it shall be filed with such county clerk not more than one hundred (100) days and not less than forty (40) days before the day fixed by law for the election. If such certificate of nomination be made by individual electors, it shall be filed with such county clerk not more than one hundred (100) days and not less than twenty-five (25) days before the day fixed by law for the election. [L. 1913, Chap. 199, p. 388.]

§ 3341. Register of Nominations.

Immediately after each certificate of nomination is filed, the county clerk shall enter in a book marked "Register of Nominations," the date when the certificate was filed with him, the name of each candidate, the office for which he is nominated, and the name of the party or convention or assembly making the nomination, together with the names of the chairman and secretary certifying the same; and in case the certificate of nomination is made by individual electors, the names of the two signers who make oath thereto, and the total number of signatures thereto. As soon as the acceptance or withdrawal of the candidate is filed it shall also be entered upon said register.

§ 3342. Copies of Records.

All such certificates of nomination, acceptances, and withdrawals, as soon as filed, shall be public records, and shall be open to public inspection under proper regulations; and when a copy of any certificate of nomination, acceptance, or withdrawal is presented at the time the original is filed, or at any time thereafter, and a request is made to have such copy compared and certified, the officer with whom such certificate of nomination was filed shall forthwith compare such copy with the original on file, and, if necessary, correct the copy and certify and deliver the copy to the person who presented it. All certificates of nomination, acceptances, withdrawals, poll books, tally sheets, ballots, and ballot stubs shall be pre-

served as other records are, for two years after the election to which they pertain, at which time, unless otherwise ordered or restrained by some court, the county clerk shall destroy the ballots and ballot stubs by fire, without any one inspecting the same.

§ 3343. Withdrawing Nomination.

Any person who has been nominated and accepted some nomination, as provided in this act, may cause his name to be withdrawn from nomination at any time prior to the election, by a writing declining the nomination, stating the reason, signed and acknowledged by him before some officer authorized by the laws of this state to take acknowledgments of deeds, and certified by such officer, and by filing the same with the Secretary of State or the county clerk or clerks with whom the certificate nominating him as a candidate was filed. Such withdrawal may be sent by telegram to the Secretary of State through a county clerk, as provided by Section 3346, in case of certificates of nomination.

§ 3344. Notice of Death or Withdrawal.

If any person nominated as herein provided dies or withdraws before the day fixed by law for the election, and the fact of the death becomes known to the satisfaction of the officer, the Secretary of State or county clerk or clerks in whose office the certificate of nomination nominating such person was filed, shall forthwith give notice by posting a certificate of the fact in a conspicuous place in his office. In every such case the name of the candidate who has died or withdrawn shall not be printed upon the ballots, and if already printed, shall be erased or canceled before the ballots are delivered to the electors.

§ 3345. Nomination to Fill Vacancy.

If the original nomination thus vacated was made by a political party or assembly, and [such] party or assembly can reconvene, it may fill the vacancy before the day fixed by law for the election. If the party or assembly has delegated to a committee the power to fill such vacancies, such committee may likewise fill the same. In every case where the original candidate dies or withdraws, as many certificates of nomination made by electors to fill the same office shall be filed as are duly presented to the proper officer before the day fixed by law for the election. The certificate to fill such vacancy shall substantially conform with the requirements for an original certificate of nomination, and shall be filed with the same officer the original certificate was filed with.

§ 3346. Certificate to Fill Vacancy—How Filed.

When such original certificate of nomination thus vacated was filed with the Secretary of State, the certificate to fill the vacancy thus occasioned shall be filed with him, and it may be filed directly with the Secretary of State or in the following manner: It may be presented in duplicate to any county clerk, who shall file one of the certificates in his office, and upon being tendered the cost of transmitting the same, it shall be the duty of such county clerk to forthwith cause the certificate of nomination to be telegraphed to the Secretary of State and repeated back, and he shall also forthwith mail the duplicate thereof by registered letter to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State shall file said telegraph copy of the certificate the same as if it was the original, and he shall also file the duplicate when the same arrives by mail. The Secretary of State shall, in certifying the nominations to the several county clerks, omit the name or names of all such candidates filed with him who die or withdraw, as aforesaid, and instead thereof he shall certify the name or names of the persons who have thus been nominated to fill such vacancy. In the event that he has already sent forth his certificate, he shall forthwith certify to each county clerk by telegraph if necessary, the name and residence of each person so nominated to fill such vacancy, the office he is nominated for, the party or principle he represents, and the name of the person for whom such nominee or nominees are substituted. Every county clerk shall proceed thereafter in conformity with said later certification.

§ 3347. Arrangement and Notice of Nominations.

Not more than forty (40) days and not less than thirty-five (35) days before the day fixed by law for the election, the Secretary of State shall arrange, in the manner provided in this act for the arrangement of the names and other information upon the ballots, all the names and other information concerning all the candidates contained in the certificates of nomination which have been filed with him, and accepted by the nominees, in accordance with the provisions of this act, and he shall forthwith certify the same under the seal of the state and file the same in his office, and make and transmit a duplicate thereof by registered letter to the county clerk of each county in the state; and he shall also post a duplicate thereof in a conspicuous place in his office and keep the same posted until after said election has taken place. [L. 1913, Chap. 199, p. 388.]

§ 3348. Arrangement of Ballots and Notice.

Not more than twenty-five (25) days and not less than twenty-two (22) days before the day fixed by law for the election, the county clerk of each county shall arrange, in the manner provided by this act for the arrangement of the names and other information upon the ballot, all the names and other information concerning all the candidates contained in the certificates of nomination which have been filed with him and accepted by the nominees, and which have been certified to him by the Secretary of State in accordance with the provisions of this act, and he shall forthwith certify the same under the seal of the county court and file the same in his office, and make and post a duplicate thereof in a conspicuous place in his office and keep the same posted until after the election has taken place; and he shall forthwith proceed and cause to be printed, according to law, the colored or sample ballots and the white ballots required by this act. [L. 1913, Chap. 199, p. 388.]

**ADDITIONAL METHOD FOR NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR
PARTY NOMINATIONS, NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN,
DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTIONS,
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR, ETC.**

§ 1. Declaration of Candidacy to Be Filed With Fee.

Any registered elector may become a candidate for his or her party's nomination for any office to which he or she is constitutionally eligible or for selection as national committeemen, delegate to a national party convention or presidential elector, in addition to the method now provided by law, by filing declaration of his or her candidacy, as herein provided and accompanying said declaration with the required filing fee. Declarations of candidates shall be filed with the Secretary of State, county clerk or city clerk or auditor, as the case may be, and the filing of a declaration with the proper official shall be conclusive evidence that the elector in question is a candidate for nomination by his party or for selection as national committeeman, delegate to a national party convention as [or] presidential elector. All declarations pertaining to candidates for national committeemen, delegates to national party conventions, presidential electors, United States Senator in Congress, Representative in Congress, Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Justice of the Supreme Court, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Printer, State Engineer, Dairy and Food Commissioner, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspector

of Factories and Workshops, Commissioner of the Railroad Commission of Oregon, superintendent of a water division, judge of the circuit court, district or prosecuting attorney, State Senator or Representative in the legislative assembly, or other office to be voted for in the state at large, or in a district composed of one or more counties, shall be filed with the Secretary of State; all declarations pertaining to candidates for county offices and district or precinct offices within a county shall be filed with the county clerk; and for all city offices in the office of the city clerk, recorder, or auditor, as the case may be. [L. 1915, Chap. 124, pp. 124, 125.]

NOTE.—State Printer is no longer elective.—L. 1915, Chap. 270, p. 389. Railroad Commission is now Public Service Commission.—L. 1915, Chap. 241, p. 347. State Engineer appointive after present term.—L. 1915, Chap. 250, p. 360.

§ 2. Form of Declaration for Party Nominations.

Declarations of candidates for party nominations shall be substantially as follows:

To _____ (address of the officer with whom the petition is to be filed), and to the members of the _____ party and the electors of (State) (counties of) _____, comprising the _____ (district), (county), (city), (as the case may be), in the State of Oregon, I, _____, reside at _____, and my postoffice address is _____. I am a duly registered member of the _____ party. If I am nominated for the office of _____ at the primary nominating election to be held in the (State of Oregon), (district), (county), (city), the _____ day of _____, 19____, I will accept the nomination and will not withdraw, and if I am elected I will qualify as such officer.

If I am not nominated, I will not accept the nomination or endorsement of any party other than the one in which I am registered.

If I am nominated and elected I will, during my term of office (here the candidate, in not exceeding one hundred words, may state any measures or principles he especially advocates, and the form in which he wishes it printed after his name on the nominating ballot, in not exceeding twelve words).

I enclose (check, draft, money order, or cash, as the case may be) in the sum of \$_____ to cover the filing fee required by law.
_____, (Signature of Candidate.)

[L. 1915, Chap. 124, p. 125.]

§ 3. Form of Declaration for Delegates to National Conventions.

Declarations of candidates for delegates to national party conventions shall be substantially as follows:

To _____,
Secretary of State.

I, _____, reside at _____, and my postoffice address is _____. I am a duly registered member of the _____ party. If I am selected as delegate to the national _____ convention to be held at _____ on the _____ day of _____, 19____, I will use my best efforts to bring about the nomination of those persons for President and Vice-President of the United States, who receive the largest number of votes at the coming primary election in the State of Oregon.

I believe (here the candidate, in not exceeding one hundred words, may state the names of candidates or principles in which he especially believes, and the twelve words, or less, which he desires printed on the ballot).

I enclose (check, draft, money order, or cash, as the case may be) in the sum of \$——— to cover the filing fee required by law.
———, (Signature of Candidate.)

[L. 1915, Chap. 124, pp. 125, 126.]

§ 4. Declaration for Presidential Elector.

Declarations of candidates for presidential elector shall be substantially as prescribed by Section 3; *provided*, said candidates shall pledge themselves, if elected, to vote for their party's nominees for President and Vice-President of the United States in the electoral college. [L. 1915, Chap. 124, p. 126.]

§ 5. Declaration for National Committeemen.

Declarations of candidates for national committeemen shall be substantially as prescribed by Section 3; *provided*, said candidates shall pledge themselves, if elected, to represent their constituents to the best of their ability. [L. 1915, Chap. 124, p. 126.]

§ 6. Filing Fees.

The filing fees required by candidates, to be paid at the time of the filing of their declarations, shall be as follows:

For United States Senator	\$150.00
For all offices to be voted for in the State at large excepting national committeemen, delegates to national party conventions and presidential electors	100.00
For Representatives in Congress where the same are selected by districts	100.00
For all other candidates for district offices embracing more than one county excepting Senators and Representatives in the Legislature	50.00
For all candidates for county offices including district attorney and excepting district offices within the county	20.00
For all candidates for Senator and Representative in the Legislature	10.00
For national committeemen, delegates to national party conventions and presidential electors	15.00
For all district offices within the county	5.00
For precinct committeemen	No fee

[L. 1915, Chap. 124, p. 126.]

§ 7. Completion of Candidacy; Withdrawal; Name to Be Printed on Ballot.

Upon the proper filing of notice of candidacy, accompanied by the required fee, said candidacy shall be deemed complete, and, unless the candidate shall withdraw and state his or her reasons for withdrawal under oath and file the same with the

proper official, the Secretary of State, county clerk, or city auditor or clerk, as the case may be, shall cause the name of said candidate to be printed upon the official ballot at the ensuing primary election and no additional signatures or fees shall be required to make said candidacy complete and effective. [L. 1915, Chap. 124, pp. 126, 127.]

§ 8. When Declarations Must Be Filed.

All declarations of candidates required to be filed with the Secretary of State, shall be filed not later than the thirty-fifth day prior to the primary nominating election, and all declarations required to be filed with the county clerk, city clerk, recorder, or auditor, as the case may be [in towns or cities having 2,000 or more inhabitants] shall be filed not later than the thirtieth day prior to the primary nominating election. [L. 1915, Chap. 124, p. 127.]

§ 9. Must Be Candidate of Party in Which Registered Only.

In case any candidate for office shall elect to become a candidate under the provisions of Section 3361 of Lord's Oregon Laws, he shall be required to file the following declaration:

"If I am not nominated, I will not accept the nomination or endorsement of any party other than the one in which I am registered," in addition to the one provided in said section.
[L. 1915, Chap. 124, p. 267.]

§ 1. Delegates to National Conventions; Nomination of Presidential Electors; Choice of Candidates for President and Vice-President.

In the years when a President and a Vice-President of the United States are to be nominated and elected, the several political parties recognized by Chapter 108 of the General Laws of Oregon for 1913, shall elect delegates to their national conventions and nominate their candidates for presidential electors, and may express their choice for candidates for the nominations for President and for Vice-President of the United States in the manner hereinafter provided. [L. 1915, Chap. 242, p. 348.]

§ 2. Number of Delegates; Representation; Arrangement of Ballots.

As soon as possible after the national committees of the several political parties issue their official calls for national nominating conventions, the Secretary of State shall ascertain from the proper officials of such committees, the number of delegates allotted by such committees to the State of Oregon. Of the number of delegates allotted to Oregon by the national

committee of each party subject to this act, two of such delegates shall be elected from each congressional district of the state, and the remainder shall be elected from the state at large. In the arrangement of the official ballots for the primary nominating election of each party, the Secretary of State shall provide for the election of two delegates from each congressional district in the State of Oregon, and for the election of the remainder of the said allotted delegates at large from the State of Oregon to the national convention of such political parties. [L. 1915, Chap. 242, p. 348.]

§ 3. Electors Vote for Their Choice; Plurality Sufficient to Elect.

Every qualified elector of a political party within the meaning of this act shall have the right to vote his or her preference on the nominating ballot of his or her party for two delegates from the congressional district in which he or she may reside, and also for as many delegates as are to be elected at large from the State of Oregon. A plurality vote shall be deemed sufficient to elect a delegate to any national convention; *provided*, the allotted number of candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be chosen in each congressional district and in the state at large. [L. 1915, Chap. 242, p. 348.]

§ 4. Election of Presidential Electors.

In the years when a President and Vice-President of the United States are to be nominated and elected, every qualified elector of a political party recognized by this act shall have an opportunity to vote his or her preference for the full quota of presidential electors who shall be nominated at the same time that delegates to party national conventions are elected. Every political party recognized by this act shall be entitled to nominate, from the state at large, a number of candidates equal to the number of votes which this state may have in the Electoral College, and every individual elector of any such party shall have the right to vote his or her preference for that number of candidates for the nomination for such office. [L. 1915, Chap. 242, p. 349.]

§ 5. Delegates to National Party Conventions.

Candidates for the office of delegate to a national convention or for nomination for the office of presidential elector may have their names placed on the official ballots for the primary nominating election of their respective political parties in the manner that candidates for nomination for other state and district offices are placed thereon as provided by law; *provided*, that whenever a nominating petition is a prerequisite for the

appearance of a candidate's name on the nominating ballot of his or her party, existing laws providing the manner in which the names of candidates for nomination for state and district offices may be printed on the nominating official ballots, shall govern, provided not more than five hundred signatures shall be required on any such petition. [L. 1915, Chap. 242, p. 349.]

§ 6. Candidates for Delegate Entitled to One Page Each in Campaign Pamphlet.

Candidates for the office of delegate to a national convention and for nomination for the office of presidential elector shall have the right to use one page of space in the official primary election campaign pamphlet of their respective political parties which may be published and distributed prior to a primary nominating election upon the payment to the Secretary of State of fifty dollars therefor. Any candidate may have not to exceed three additional pages of space in said pamphlet upon the payment of one hundred dollars for each additional page so used. [L. 1915, Chap. 242, p. 349.]

§ 7. Nomination of Candidates for President and Vice-President.

When candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States are to be nominated, every qualified elector of a political party subject to this law shall have opportunity to vote his or her preference, on his or her party nominating ballot, for his or her choice for one person to be the candidate for nomination by his or her political party for the office of President, and one person for Vice-President of the United States, either by writing the names of such persons in blank spaces to be left on said ballot for that purpose, or by marking with a cross before the printed names of the persons of his or her choice, as in the case of nominations of candidates for state and district offices. The name of any candidate for a party nomination for President or for Vice-President of the United States shall be printed on said ballots upon the written request of such candidate filed with the Secretary of State within the time provided for the filing of petitions of candidates for nomination for state and district offices, or upon the petition of one thousand of his supporters who are registered voters in the State of Oregon of the political party to which said candidate belongs. The names of such candidates for party nominations for President and for Vice-President of the United States shall be printed on the official ballots for the primary nominating elections of their respective political parties, and shall be marked, counted, canvassed, returned and proclaimed in the same manner and under the same conditions,

as far as the same are applicable, as the names of candidates for nomination for State and district offices. [L. 1915, Chap. 242, pp. 349, 350.]

§ 8. Candidates for President and Vice-President Entitled to Four Pages in Campaign Pamphlet.

Candidates for party nominations for President and for Vice-President of the United States, or the committee or organization which shall file a petition in behalf of any such candidate, shall have the right to use not more than four pages of space in the official campaign pamphlet of their respective political parties and they shall pay to the Secretary of State one hundred dollars per page for each page of space so used. Any qualified elector who is opposed to the nomination of a candidate of the political party to which he or she may belong, may have not exceeding four pages in the official pamphlet of his or her party in which he or she may set forth objections to such candidate and shall pay for space therein at the same rate. [L. 1915, Chap. 242, p. 350.]

§ 9. Nominees Entitled to Space in Pamphlet; Cost Not to Be Counted As Part of Sum to the Expenditure of Which Candidates Are Otherwise Restricted.

Every person regularly nominated by a political party recognized as such by the laws of Oregon, for President or for Vice-President of the United States, or for any office to be voted for by the electors of the state at large, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, or for any other office to be voted for in the state at large, shall be entitled to use not to exceed four pages of space in the state campaign book provided for by Section 3492 of Lord's Oregon Laws. In this space, a candidate, or his supporters with his written permission, filed with the Secretary of State, may set forth the reasons why he should be elected. No charge shall be made against candidates for President and for Vice-President of the United States for this printed space. The other candidates above named shall pay at the rate of one hundred dollars per printed page for said space, and said payment shall not be counted as a part of the ten per cent of one year's salary that each candidate is allowed to spend for campaign purposes. [L. 1915, Chap. 242, pp. 350, 351.]

§ 10. Conflicting Laws Repealed; Chapter 5, Laws 1911, Still to Apply in Certain Cases.

That portion of Chapter 5 of the General Laws of Oregon for the year 1911 and all other acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed, but said Chapter 5 of the General

Laws of Oregon for the year 1911 shall remain in full force and effect as to the election of Senator in Congress and all other elective state, district, county, precinct, city, ward and all other officers and delegates to any constitutional convention or conventions that may hereafter be called. [L. 1915, Chap. 242, p. 351.]

NOTE.—Since the repeal of any of the provisions of Chap. 5, Laws 1911, by the foregoing section is a matter of construction, said Chap. 5, Laws 1911, is retained in full herein under Section 3350 below. Obviously it is to be construed in conjunction with the provisions of the foregoing law, in so far as it is not repealed thereby.

DIRECT PRIMARY NOMINATING ELECTIONS

§ 3349. Rules of Construction.

The provisions of this law shall at all times be construed in such manner as shall make it operate as nearly as possible in accordance with the foregoing statement of the theory on which it is based. Whenever the provisions of this law in operation prove to be of doubtful or uncertain meaning, or not sufficiently explicit in directions and details, the General Laws of Oregon, and especially the election and registration laws, and the customs, practice, usage, and forms thereunder, in the same circumstances or under like conditions, shall be followed in the construction and operation of this law, to the end that the protection of the spirit and intention of said laws shall be extended so far as possible to all primary elections, and especially to all primary nominating elections provided for by this law.

§ 1. Primary Elections to Be Held on Third Friday in May.

On the third Friday in May, of the year 1914, and biennially thereafter, there shall be held in the several election precincts of the State of Oregon, a general primary nominating election at which shall be nominated such state, district, county and precinct officers as are to be elected at the general election of that year. [L. 1913, Chap. 208, p. 399.]

§ 2. Acts Heretofore Fixing Different Time Repealed.

All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith be, and the same are hereby repealed; *provided, however*, that nothing herein shall be construed as repealing any of the provisions of Chapter 5 of the General Laws of Oregon for the year 1911, relative to the selection of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, delegates to the national party conventions and Presidential electors, except that such candidates shall be selected on the day indicated in Section 1 of this act. [L. 1913, Chap. 208, p. 399.]

NOTE.—Section 3350 following embraces Chap. 5, Laws 1911, referred to in last preceding section. It is repealed as to time of holding the election by the last two sections above and doubtless further altered in its application by Section 10, Chap. 242, Laws 1915, just preceding Section 3349 above.

§ 3350. When Primary Elections to Be Held. (Date Repealed by Last Two Sections.)

On the forty-fifth day preceding any election (except special elections to fill vacancies, Presidential elections, municipal elections in towns or cities having a population of less than two thousand, and school elections) at which public officers in this state and in any district or county, and in any city having a population of two thousand or more at which public officers are to be elected, except as provided in Section 3354, as to time in certain cities and towns, a primary nominating election shall be held in accordance with this law in the several election precincts comprised within the territory for which such officers are to be elected at the ensuing election, which shall be known as the primary nominating election, for the purpose of choosing candidates by the political parties, subject to the provisions of this law, for Senator in Congress and all other elective state, district, county, precinct, city, ward and all other officers, and delegates to any constitutional convention or conventions that may hereafter be called, who are to be chosen at the ensuing election wholly by electors within this state or any subdivision of this state, and also for choosing and electing the county central committeemen by the several parties subject to the provisions of this law. (Sections 3350 to 3391.) *Provided:*

(a) In the years when a President and Vice-President of the United States are to be elected, said primary nominating election shall be held on the forty-fifth day before the first Monday in June of said year; and all laws pertaining to the nomination of candidates, registration of voters and all other things incident and pertaining to the holding of the regular biennial nominating election, shall be enforced and effected the same number of days before the first Monday in June that they were under the said nominating election law immediately before the change in the date of the regular election from the first Monday in June to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

(b) When candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States are to be nominated, every qualified elector of a political party subject to this law shall have opportunity to vote his preference, on his party nominating ballot, for his choice for one person to be the candidate of his political party for President, and one person to be the candidate of his political party for Vice-President of the United States, either by writing the names of such persons in blank spaces to be left on said ballot for that purpose, or by marking with a cross before the printed names of the persons of his

choice, as in the case of other nominations. The names of any persons shall be so printed on said ballots solely on the petition of their political supporters in Oregon, without such persons themselves signing any petition, signature or acceptance. The names of persons in such political party who shall be presented by petition of their supporters for nominations to be party candidates for the office of President or Vice-President of the United States, shall be printed on the nominating official ballot, and the ballots shall be marked, and the votes shall be counted, canvassed and returned in like manner and under the same conditions as to names, petitions and other matters, as far as the same are applicable, as the names and petitions of aspirants for the party nominations for the office of Governor and for United States Senator in Congress are or may be by law required to be marked, filed, counted, canvassed, and returned.

(c) The members of the political parties subject to this law shall elect their party delegates to their national conventions for the nomination of their party candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, and shall nominate candidates for their party Presidential electors at such nominating election. The Governor shall grant a certificate of election to each of the delegates so elected, which certificates shall show the number of votes received in the state by each person of such delegate's political party for nomination as its candidate for President and for Vice-President. Nominating petitions for the office of delegate to the respective party national conventions, to be chosen and elected at said nominating election, shall be sufficient if they contain a number of signatures of the members of the party equal to one per cent of the party vote in the state at the last preceding election for Representative in Congress; *provided*, that not more than 500 signatures shall be required on any such petition. Every qualified voter shall have the right at such nominating election to vote for the election of one person and no more to the office of national delegate for his party, and to vote for the nomination of one aspirant and no more for the office of Presidential elector as the candidate of his party. A number of such candidates equal to the number of delegates to be elected by each party which is subject to the provisions of this law, receiving, respectively, each for himself, the highest number of votes for such office, shall be thereby elected. Every political party subject to the provisions of this law shall be entitled to nominate, at said nominating election, as many candidates for the office of Presidential elector as there are such officers to be elected; that

number of aspirants in every such party who shall receive, respectively, each for himself the highest number of votes of his party for that nomination, shall be thereby nominated as a candidate of his political party for the office of Presidential elector.

(d) Every delegate to a national convention of a political party recognized as such organization by the laws of Oregon, shall receive from the state treasury the amount of his traveling expenses necessarily spent in actual attendance upon said convention, as his account may be audited and allowed by the Secretary of State, but in no case to exceed \$200 for each delegate; *provided*, that such expenses shall never be paid to any greater number of delegates of any political party than would be allowed such party under the plan by which the number of delegates to the Republican national convention was fixed for the Republican party in Oregon in the year 1908. The election of such national delegates for political parties not subject to the direct primary nominating elections law shall be certified in like manner as nominations of candidates of such political parties for elective public offices. Every such delegate to a national convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, shall subscribe an oath of office that he will uphold the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Oregon, and that he will, as such officer and delegate, to the best of his judgment and ability, faithfully carry out the wishes of his political party as expressed by its voters at the time of his election.

(e) The committee or organization which shall file a petition to place the name of any person on the nominating ballot of their political party to be voted for by its members for expression of their choice for nomination as the candidate of such party for President or Vice-President of the United States, shall have the right, upon payment therefor to four pages of printed space in the campaign books of such political party provided for by Sections 3489 and 3490 (page 139, this compilation). In this space said committee shall set forth their statement of the reasons why such person should be voted for and chosen by the members of their party in Oregon and in the nation as its candidate. Any qualified elector of any such political party who favors or opposes the nomination of any person by his own political party as its candidate for President or Vice-President of the United States, may have not exceeding four pages of space in his aforesaid party nominating campaign book, at a cost of one hundred dollars per printed page, to set forth his reasons therefor.

(f) Every person regularly nominated by a political party, recognized as such by the laws of Oregon, for President or Vice-President of the United States, or for any office to be voted for by the electors of the state at large, or for Senator or Representative in Congress shall be entitled to use four pages of printed space in the state campaign book provided for by Sections 3491 and 3492 (pp. 140, 141, this compilation). In this space, the candidate, or his supporters with his written permission filed with the Secretary of State, may set forth the reasons why he should be elected. No charge shall be made against candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States for this printed space. The other candidates above named shall pay at the rate of one hundred dollars per printed page for said space, and said payment shall not be counted as a part of the ten per cent of one year's salary that each candidate is allowed to spend for campaign purposes. [L. 1911, Chap. 5, pp. 19-23.]

§ 3351. Election Precincts and Boards.

The election precincts provided by Section 3304, and the judges and clerks and the polling places provided by Section 3305, shall be the same for the primary nominating elections provided for in this law, and it shall be the duty of the judges and clerks so provided for to act as such at all primary nominating elections herein provided for, except as otherwise provided by Section 3354. In all election precincts in which second boards of judges and clerks have been or may be appointed as required by Section 3306, and in which an aggregate of more than 100 members of all or any of the political parties subject to the provisions of this law are registered as such before the day of the primary nominating election, the said second board of judges and clerks shall meet at eight o'clock p. m. at their respective polling places, and thereafter the boards of judges and clerks shall proceed at the primary nominating election as required by said Section 3306 at a general election. [L. 1913, Chap. 198, p. 386.]

§ 3352. Notice of Primary Elections.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State not less than 45 days before any primary nominating election to prepare and furnish to each county clerk a statement showing the several state and district offices for which candidates are to be chosen in his county at such election by the political parties subject to this law, including delegates to any constitutional convention then called and delegates to the party national conventions, if any there be. The county clerk shall not less than 30 days

before any primary nominating election prepare printed notices of such election and mail two of said notices to each judge and clerk of election in each precinct; and it shall be the duty of the several judges and clerks immediately to post said notices in public places in their respective precincts. Said notices shall be substantially in the following forms:

PRIMARY NOMINATING ELECTION NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that on ———, the ——— day of ———, 19——, at the ———, in the precinct of ———, in the county of ———, Oregon, a primary nominating election will be held at which the (insert names of political parties subject to this law) will choose their candidates for State, district, county, precinct and other offices, namely (here name the offices to be filled, including a Senator in Congress when the next Legislative Assembly is to elect a Senator, delegates to any constitutional convention then called, and candidates for county central committeemen to be elected); which election will be held at eight o'clock in the forenoon and will continue until eight o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

Dated this ——— day of ———, 19——.

———, County Clerk.

[L. 1913, Chap. 198, p. 386.]

§ 3353. Sections of Election Law Applicable.

The provisions of Sections 3306, 3308, 3309, 3310, 3311, 3313, 3314, 3315, 3316, 3317, 3318, 3319, 3320, 3321, 3322, 3323, 3324, 3325, 3326, 3327, 3328, 3329, 3330, 3331, and 3332 shall apply to and are hereby made applicable to primary nominating elections under the provisions of this law, except in so far as they may be modified herein or be in conflict herewith, and each poll book at the primary nominating election shall have a column headed with the name of each party so making its nominations, for writing in the voter's party number as he receives his ballot, in addition to his general number; and *provided*, that for the purposes of the primary nominating elections, there shall be added to the form of oath prescribed by said Section 3316, the words: "And that you are in good faith a member of the political party with which you are registered." [L. 1911, Chap. 263, p. 453.]

§ 3354. Nominating Elections for Municipal Offices—Procedure.

The nomination of candidates for municipal offices by the political parties subject to the provisions of this law, shall be governed by this law in all incorporated towns and cities of this state having a population of 2,000 and upward, as shown by the last preceding national or state census. All petitions by the members of such political parties for placing the names of candidates for nomination for such municipal offices on the primary nominating ballots of the several

political parties shall be filed with the city clerk, recorder, or auditor, as the case may be, of said several towns and cities, and it shall be the duty of such officers to prepare and issue notices of election for such primary nominating elections in like manner as the several county clerks perform similar duties for nominations by such political parties for county offices at primary nominating elections; and in such towns or cities holding their municipal elections at the same time as any general election, it shall be the duty of said city clerk, recorder, or auditor, as the case may be, on the fifteenth day before the time of holding such primary nominating election, to prepare and certify and deliver to the county clerk of the county in which said city or town is situated, a list of the candidates for nomination who have filed valid petitions for nomination at such primary nominating election, and all the information in such petitions concerning the said candidates for nomination for municipal offices; whereupon it shall be the duty of said county clerk to arrange in the manner provided by this law the names and information concerning all the candidates for such nomination for city offices contained in the certificate of said city clerk, recorder, or auditor; to certify and post the same in his office, and to cause the same to be printed upon the sample ballots and upon the official ballots of the several political parties to be used at the several polling places within the limits of every such city or town, together with the names of the candidates for state, county, and district offices at such primary nominating election as required by this law, and conform to the general provisions of this law as nearly as may be; and in cities and towns containing a population of 2,000 and upward not holding their municipal elections at the same time the general elections are held, the duties imposed by this law on the county clerk at primary nominating elections are hereby, as to all said last described towns and cities, designated to be the duties of the city clerk, recorder, or auditor, as the case may be, of said towns and cities as to primary nominating elections of the political parties subject to the provisions of this law; *provided*, that in such last named cities and towns the primary nominating election shall be held on the thirtieth day preceding their municipal elections. Under the provisions of this law the lawfully constituted legislative and executive authorities of cities and towns within the provisions of this section not holding their municipal elections at the same time the general elections are held, shall have such power and authority over the establishment of municipal voting precincts and wards, municipal boards of judges and clerks of election

and other officers of their said municipal elections, and other matters pertaining to municipal primary nominating elections required for such cities and towns by this law, that such legislative and executive authorities have over the same matters at their municipal elections for choosing the public officers of said cities and towns; and *provided further*, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed as altering or repealing any provision of the charter of any such last described city or town providing for the appointment of judges and clerks of election by the council or other lawfully constituted authority of such city or town, or as altering or repealing any of the provisions of Title XXVI, providing for the appointment of judges and clerks of election in towns and cities organized under the provisions of said Title XXVI.

§ 3355. Proceedings at Close of Election—Count.

Immediately after the closing of the polls at a primary nominating election the names of the electors of each political party who voted at said primary nominating election shall be counted, and the number so voting for each political party written and certified in each of the poll books at the end of the list, and the same shall be immediately signed by the chairman and second judges and clerks in the manner provided by Section 3324 for a general election, and immediately thereafter the clerks and judges of election shall open the ballot boxes at each polling place and proceed to take therefrom the ballots. Said officers shall count the number of ballots cast by each political party, at the same time bunching the tickets cast for each political party together in separate piles, and shall then fasten each pile separately by means of a brass clip, or may use any means which shall effectively fasten each pile together at the top of each ticket. As soon as the clerks and judges have sorted and fastened together the ballots separately for each political party, then they shall take the tally sheets provided by the county clerk, and shall count all the ballots for each political party separately until the count is completed, and shall certify to the number of votes for each candidate for nomination for each office upon the ticket of each party. They shall then place the counted ballots in the box. After all have been counted and certified to by the clerks and judges they shall seal the returns for each of said political parties in separate envelopes, to be returned to the county clerk. [L. 1915, Chap. 326, Sec. 8, pp. 513, 514.]

§ 3356. Primary Deemed Separate Election for Each Party.

In construing the provisions of this law, and of all sections of this compilation, hereby made applicable to primary

nominating elections they shall, as to the duties of officers, forms, blanks, ballots, elections and all other matters so far as may be, be understood and interpreted as though said political party making its nominations hereunder, and to be conducted as to that party as nearly as practicable the same as the regular biennial general elections in November are conducted for all the electors, except in so far as the manner of proceeding at said November election may be modified or changed by this law for the purpose of said primary nominating election. The provisions of this law do not modify or in any manner control the proceedings at the regular biennial general elections, except in so far as they may be herein expressly and directly amended. [L. 1913, Chap. 200, p. 389.]

§ 3357. Tally Sheets, How Kept.

Tally sheets for each political party having candidates to be voted for at said primary nominating election shall be furnished for each voting precinct by the county clerk, at the same time and in the same manner that the ballots are furnished, and shall be substantially as follows:

Tally sheet for the primary nominating election for _____ (name of political party), held at _____ precinct, in the county of _____, on the _____ day of _____, 19—.

The names of the candidates shall be placed on the tally sheets and numbered in the order in which they appear on the official and sample ballots, and in each case shall have the proper political party designated at the head thereof.

The following shall be the form of the tally sheets kept by the judges and clerks of the primary nominating election under this law, containing the number and name of each person voted for, the particular office for nomination to which each person was voted for, the total number of votes cast for each candidate for nomination. The tally or count as it is kept by each of the clerks, shall be audibly announced as it proceeds, and shall be kept in the manner and form as follows:

No.	Names of Candidates	Office	Total vote received	No.	Tally 5	No.	Tally 10	No.	Tally 15
12	-----	-----	-----	12	-----	-----	-----	12	-----
13	-----	-----	-----	13	-----	-----	-----	13	-----
14	-----	-----	-----	14	-----	-----	-----	14	-----

The columns for the numbers 12, 13, 14, etc., shall not be over three-eighths of an inch wide. The columns for the tallies shall be three-eighths of an inch wide, the lines shall be three-

eighths of an inch apart; every ten lines the captions of the columns shall be re-printed between double-ruled lines in bold-faced small pica, and all the figures shall be printed in bold-faced small pica. The tally sheets shall conclude with the following form of certificate:

We hereby certify that at the above primary nominating election and polling place each of the foregoing named persons received the number of votes set opposite his name as above set forth for the nomination for the office specified.

_____, Chairman.
 _____, Judge.
 _____, Clerk.
 _____, Who kept this sheet.
 _____, Clerk.
 _____, Clerk.
 _____, Who kept other sheets.

During the counting of the ballots each clerk shall, with pen and ink, keep tally upon one of the above tally sheets, of each political party, and shall total the number of tallies and write the total in ink immediately to the right of the last tallies for each candidate, and also in the columns headed "total vote," and shall prepare the certificate thereto above indicated; and immediately upon the completion of the count, all the clerks shall sign the tally sheets, and each of them shall certify which sheets were kept by him; and the chairman and the second judge, being satisfied with the correctness of the same, shall then sign all of said tally sheets. The clerks shall then prepare a statement of that portion of the tally sheets showing the number and name and political party of each candidate for nomination and the office and total votes received by each in the precinct, and shall prepare the certificate thereto, which statement shall be signed by the judges and clerks to complete the count, and shall be immediately posted in a conspicuous place on the outside of said polls, there to remain for ten days. When two boards of judges and clerks participate in the counting of the ballots, each board shall keep and certify its own separate tally sheets. When one board is relieved by the other board, the retiring board shall, before adjourning, total up the tallies representing the ballots so far counted for each candidate for nomination, and a memorandum of the total vote received by each candidate shall be noted on the tally sheet in ink immediately above the last tallies for each candidate, all done in ink, but in such manner as not to render the tally sheet unfit for continuing the count upon the reconvening of the board. During the recess the chairman and second judge of the board shall each have the custody of one set of the tally sheets, and the third set of sheets shall be deposited in the

ballot box, all the third set of sheets being kept sealed under the official seal of the board until the board reconvenes. When it is seen which board will have to complete the count, the outgoing board shall complete the additions and certifications upon its tally sheets, and deliver two sets of its tally sheets to the chairman of the board which is to complete the count of the ballot. The third set of tally sheets shall be sealed under the official seal of the board, indorsed on the outside to identify it, and retained by the chairman of the board which made and certified it, to be kept by him safely, subject to the control of the proper court. [L. 1915, Chap. 326, Sec. 9, pp. 514, 515, 516.]

§ 3358. Count Completed and Authenticated.

Immediately after canvassing the votes in the manner aforesaid, the judges and clerks to complete the count, before they separate or adjourn shall inclose the poll books in separate covers and securely seal the same. They shall also inclose the tally sheets in separate envelopes and seal the same securely. They shall also envelope all the ballots fastened together, as aforesaid, and seal the same securely; and they shall, in writing, with pen and ink, specify the contents, and address each of said packages upon the outside thereof to the county clerk of the county in which the election precinct is situated. When two boards participate in counting the ballots each board, before taking its recess, shall plainly mark and identify the last ballot which it has counted and seal the same under the official seal of the board upon the back of the said uppermost ballot. They shall then string the loose ends of the counted ballots and tie the same tightly and seal the knot and string over the loose end of the ballots with their official seal in such manner that it will show if broken, and leave the same with the ballot boxes until the count is completed. These sealed packages of counted ballots shall be marked on the outside, showing what numbers are contained therein, but once sealed they are not to be opened by any one until so ordered by the proper court. When the count is completed, the ballots counted and sealed, and enveloped and marked for identification as aforesaid, shall be packed in the two ballot boxes, and nothing else shall be put into the boxes. The boxes shall then be locked, and the official seal of the board which finally completed the count shall be pasted over the keyhole and over the rim of the lid of the box, so that the box cannot be opened without breaking the seal. Thereafter neither the county clerk nor the canvassers making abstracts of the votes shall break the said

seals upon the ballot boxes, nor shall any one break the seals on the boxes or the ballots, except upon the order of the proper court in case of contest, or upon the order of the county court when the boxes are needed for the ensuing election.

§ 3359. Political Party Defined—Nominations; How Regulated.

A political party within the meaning of this act is an affiliation of electors representing a political party or organization, which, at the last preceding general election polled for its candidates for presidential electors at least 20 per cent of the entire vote cast for that office in the state. Every such political party shall nominate all its candidates for public office, under the provisions of this law and not in any other manner, and it shall not be allowed to nominate any candidate in the manner provided by Section 3333. Every political party and its regularly nominated candidates, members, and officers shall have the sole and exclusive right to use of the party name and the whole thereof, and no candidate for office shall be permitted to use any word of the name of any other political party or organization than that by which he is nominated. No independent or non-partisan candidate shall be permitted to use any word of the name of any existing political party or organization in his candidacy, nor shall he be permitted to use any other name than "Independent" or "Non-partisan." The names of candidates for public office nominated under the provisions of this law shall be printed on the official ballots for the ensuing election as the only candidates of the respective parties for such public office in like manner as the names of the candidates nominated by other methods are required to be printed on such official ballots, and the provisions of Sections 3347 and 3348 shall apply to and are hereby made applicable to nominations for public office made under this law, so far as the same are not in conflict with the provisions of this law. [L. 1913, Chap. 108, p. 183. See also L. 1915, Chap. 242, pp. 48-52, this compilation.]

§ 1. Election of National Committeeman Required.

A political party within the meaning of Section 3359 of Lord's Oregon Laws, shall elect its national committeeman as herein provided and not otherwise. [L. 1913, Chap. 223, p. 411.]

§ 2. National Committeeman; How Nominated and Elected.

At the general primary nominating election held in 1914, and every four years thereafter, every political party

as defined in Section 1 hereof shall elect its member of the national committee. A candidate for such office shall file his nominating petition with the Secretary of State as now required by candidates for state offices. Such petition shall be signed by at least 200 qualified voters of the political party of such candidate. The names of all such candidates shall be printed on the primary election ballots of the respective political parties of which they are candidates, and shall be voted for only by the members of the party of which any such person is a candidate. A plurality shall be sufficient to elect, and any person so elected shall hold office until his successor is elected. In case of a vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term by the state central committee of the party in which such office of national committeeman is vacant. Except as herein otherwise provided, existing provisions of law relating to elections are hereby made applicable to the election of national committeemen. [L. 1913, Chap. 223, p. 411.]

§ 3360. Candidates to File Petitions for Nomination.

Before or at the time of beginning to circulate any petition for nomination to any office under this law, the person who is to be a candidate for such nomination shall send by registered mail or otherwise to the Secretary of State or the county clerk or city clerk, recorder or auditor, as the case may be, a copy of his petition for nomination, signed by himself, and such copy shall be filed and shall be conclusive evidence for the purposes of this law that said elector has been a candidate for nomination by his party. All nominating petitions and notices pertaining to candidates for the office of delegate to a party national convention, elector of President and Vice-President of the United States, United States Senator in Congress, Representative in Congress, Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Justice of the Supreme Court, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Printer, State Engineer, Dairy and Food Commissioner, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspector of Factories and Workshops, Commissioner of the Railroad Commission of Oregon, Superintendent of a water division, judge of the circuit court, district or prosecuting attorney, State Senator or Representative in the legislative assembly, or other office to be voted for in the state at large, or in a district composed of one or more counties, shall be filed with the Secretary of State; all nominating petitions and notices pertaining to candidates for county offices and district or precinct offices within a county shall be filed with the

county clerk; and for all city offices in the office of the city clerk, recorder, or auditor, as the case may be. [L. 1913, Chap. 202, p. 390.]

NOTE.—State Printer is no longer elective.—L. 1915, Chap. 270, p. 389. Railroad Commission is now Public Service Commission.—L. 1915, Chap. 241, p. 347. State Engineer appointive after present term.—L. 1915, Chap. 250, p. 360.

§ 3361. Further of Petitions—Statements Nos. 1 and 2.

Any qualified elector who has filed his petition, and is registered as herein required as a member of a political party subject to the provisions of this act, shall have his name printed on the official nominating ballot of his party as a candidate for nomination for any office at any primary nominating election held under the provisions of this act, if there shall be filed in his behalf a petition signed as herein required, and substantially in the following form:

To _____ (address of the officer with whom the petition is to be filed), and to the members of the _____ party and the electors of (State), (counties of _____, comprising the _____ district), (county), (city), (as the case may be), in the State of Oregon:

I, _____, reside at _____, and my postoffice address is _____. I am a duly registered member of the _____ party. If I am nominated for the office of _____, at the primary nominating election to be held in the (State of Oregon), (district), (county), (city), the _____ day of _____, 19____, I will accept the nomination and will not withdraw, and if I am elected I will qualify as such officer.

If I am nominated and elected I will, during my term of office (here the candidate, in not exceeding one hundred words, may state any measures or principles he especially advocates, and the form in which he wishes it printed after his name on the nominating ballot, in not exceeding twelve words).

In case of an elector seeking nomination for the office of Senator or Representative in the legislative assembly, he may include one of the following two statements in his petition; but if he does not do so, the Secretary of State or county clerk, as the case may be, shall not on that account refuse to file his petition:

STATEMENT NO. 1

I further state to the people of Oregon, as well as to the people of my legislative district, that during my term of office I will always vote for that candidate for United States Senator in Congress who has received the highest number of the people's votes for that position at the general election next preceding the election of a Senator in Congress, without regard to my individual preference.

_____, (Signature of the candidate for nomination.)

If the candidate shall be unwilling to sign the above statement, then he may sign the following statement as a part of his petition:

STATEMENT NO. 2

During my term of office I shall consider the vote of the people for United States Senator in Congress as nothing more than a recommendation, which I shall be at liberty to wholly disregard, if the reason for doing so seems to me to be sufficient.

_____, (Signature of the candidate for nomination.)

Every such petition shall be signed as above by the elector seeking such nomination. There shall be a separate leaf or sheet signed as above on every such petition for each precinct in which it is circulated. After the above and on a separate sheet or sheets, shall be the following petition :

To _____ (Secretary of State for Oregon), or (to _____, the county clerk for the county of _____, Oregon), or (to _____, city clerk of the city of _____, as the case may be):

We, the undersigned registered members of the _____ party and qualified electors and residents of _____ precinct, in the county of _____, State of Oregon, respectfully request that you will cause to be printed on the official nominating ballot for the _____ party at the aforesaid primary nominating election, the name of the above signed _____ (name of applicant) as a candidate for nomination to the office of _____ (title of office) by said _____ party.

Name	Postoffice address	Street and number, if any	Precinct
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Each and every leaf or sheet of said petition containing signatures shall be verified in substantially the following form by one or more of the signers of said petition :

STATE OF OREGON, }
County of _____ } ss.

I, _____, being first duly sworn, say: I am personally acquainted with all the persons who have signed this sheet of the foregoing petition, and I personally know that their signatures thereon are genuine; and I believe that their postoffice address and residence are correctly stated, and that they are qualified electors and registered members of the _____ party.

_____, (Signature of affiant.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 19____.

_____, (Signature and title of officer before whom oath is made.)

NOTE.—Statement No. 1, Statement No. 2, and provisions of the preceding section relating thereto, are obviously rendered of no further effect by the seventeenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, p. 6, this compilation.

§ 3362. Signatures to Make Petitions Effective.

The vote cast by a political party in each precinct for Representative in Congress at the last preceding general election shall be the basis on which the percentage for petitions shall be counted; *provided*, that if any political party cast twenty-five per cent of the total votes in the state for Representative in Congress, although less than the required per-

centage in any one or more electoral districts, county, municipality or precinct, it shall nevertheless be subject to the provisions of this law in making nominations in such electoral districts, county, municipality and precinct. If the nomination is for a municipal office, or an office to be voted for in only one county, the necessary number of signers shall include electors residing in at least one-fifth of the voting precincts of the county, municipality or district; if it be a state or district office and the district comprises more than one county, the necessary number of signers shall include electors residing in each of at least one-eighth of the precincts in each of at least two counties in the district; if it be an office to be voted for in the state at large, the necessary number of signers shall include electors residing in each of at least one-tenth of the precincts in each of at least seven counties of the state; if it be an office to be voted for in a congressional district, the necessary number of signers shall include electors residing in at least one-tenth of the precincts in each of at least one-fourth of the counties in such district. The number of signers required on every such petition shall be at least two per cent of the party vote in the electoral district as above stated; *provided*, that the whole number of signers required on a nominating petition under the provisions of this law for any office to be voted for in the State at large, or in a congressional district, shall not exceed 1,000, nor in any other case shall the whole number required exceed 500 signers. All the leaves or sheets making one petition shall be fastened together before they are forwarded to the proper officers for filing. There shall not be in any petition the name of more than one candidate for nomination. Any elector may sign more than one nominating petition required by this law for the same office. It shall be unlawful for any person to sign another person's name to any petition required by this law. It shall be unlawful for any person to sign any nominating petition required by this law unless he is a qualified elector and at the time of signing has registered for the ensuing election as a member of the political party represented by the petition. Any names or signatures placed on any petition in violation of the provisions of this law shall not be counted in computing the number of signers necessary to make the same a valid and effective petition.

§ 3363. Qualifications of Signers.

No person who is not a qualified elector and a registered member of a party making its nominations under the provisions of this law shall be qualified to join in signing any petition for nomination, or to vote at said primary nominating

election, and no person shall be qualified to sign any nominating petition of any other political party for the primary nominating election than that with which he is registered as a member. But this shall not be construed to prevent any registered member of any party from signing a petition for the nomination of any independent or nonpartisan candidate after the primary nominating election, nor shall it be construed to prevent any qualified elector from signing petitions for more than one candidate for the same office on one party ticket.

§ 3364. When Petitions Must Be Filed.

All petitions for nominations required to be filed with the Secretary of State, shall be filed not later than the thirty-fifth day prior to the primary nominating election, and all petitions required to be filed with the county clerk, city clerk, recorder, or auditor, as the case may be (in towns or cities having 2,000 or more inhabitants) shall be filed not later than the thirtieth day prior to the primary nominating election. [L. 1913, Chap. 201, p. 390.]

§ 3365. Register of Candidates to Be Kept—Contents.

The county clerk, Secretary of State, and the city clerk, recorder, or auditor of towns and cities having 2,000 inhabitants or more, shall keep a book entitled "Register of Candidates for Nomination at the Primary Nominating Election," and he shall enter therein on different pages of the book for the different political parties subject to the provisions of this law, the title of the office sought and the name and residence of each candidate for nomination at the primary nominating election, the name of his political party, the date of receiving the first copy of his petition signed by the candidate, the words he wishes printed after his name on the nominating ballot, if any, the date of receiving his petition, the number of signatures thereon, and the number of signatures required to make a valid and sufficient petition for nomination to said office by his political party, and such other information as may aid him in arranging his official ballot for said primary nominating election. Immediately after the canvass of votes at a primary nominating election is completed, the county clerk, Secretary of State, or city clerk, recorder, or auditor, as the case may be, shall enter in his book marked "Register of Nominations," provided by Section 3341, the date of such entry, the name of each candidate nominated, the office for which he is nominated, and the name of the party making the nomination.

§ 3366. Registers to Be Public Records—All Documents to Be Preserved.

Such registers of candidates for nomination and of nominations, and petitions, letters and notices and other writings required by law, as soon as filed, shall be public records, and shall be open to public inspection under proper regulations, and when a copy of any such writing is presented at the time the original is filed, or at any time thereafter, and a request is made to have such copy compared and certified, the officers with whom such writing was filed shall forthwith compare such copy with the original on file, and, if necessary, correct the copy and certify and deliver the copy to the person who presented it on payment of his lawful fees therefor. All such writings, poll books, tally sheets, ballots, and ballot stubs pertaining to primary nominating elections under the provisions of this act, shall be preserved as other records are, for two years after the election to which they pertain, at which time unless otherwise ordered or restrained by some court, the county court shall destroy the ballots and ballot stubs, by fire, without any one inspecting the same.

§ 3367. Death or Withdrawal—Vacancies.

The provisions of Sections 3343 and 3344 shall apply to nominations or petitions for nominations made under the provisions of this law, in case of the death of the candidate or his removal from the state or his county or electoral district before the date of the ensuing election, but in no other case. In case of any such vacancy by death or removal from the state or from the county or electoral district, such vacancy may be filled by the committee which has been given power by the political party or this law to fill such vacancies substantially in the manner provided by Sections 3345 and 3346.

§ 3368. When Ballots to Be Arranged and Sent to County Clerks by Secretary of State.

Not more than twenty-eight (28) days and not less than twenty-five (25) days before the day fixed by law for the primary nominating election the Secretary of State shall arrange, in the manner provided by this law, for the arrangement of the names and other information upon the ballots, all the names of and information concerning all the candidates for nomination contained in the valid petitions for nomination which have been filed with him in accordance with the provisions of this law, and he shall forthwith certify the same under the seal of the state, and file the same in his office, and make and transmit a duplicate thereof by registered letter to the county clerk of each county in the state, and he shall also

post a duplicate thereof in a conspicuous place in his office and keep the same posted until after said primary nominating election has taken place. In case of emergency the Secretary of State may transmit such duplicate by telegraph. [L. 1913, Chap. 203, p. 391.]

§ 3369. Local Officer to Prepare and Post Ballot.

Not more than twenty-two (22) days and not less than nineteen (19) days before the day fixed by law for the primary nominating election, the county clerk of each county, or the city clerk, recorder or auditor of each city, as the case may be, subject to the provisions of this law, shall arrange in the manner provided by this law for the arrangement of the names and other information concerning all the candidates and parties named in the valid petitions for nominations which have been filed with him, and those which have been certified to him by the Secretary of State, in accordance with the provisions of this law, and he shall forthwith certify the same under the seal of the county court, or the official seal of his office, as the case may be, and file the same in his office, and make and post a duplicate thereof in a conspicuous place in his office and keep the same posted until after the primary nominating election has taken place; and he shall forthwith proceed and cause to be printed according to law, the colored sample ballots and the official voting ballots for each political party required by this law. [L. 1913, Chap. 203, p. 391.]

§ 3370. Ballots and Sample Ballots.

The provisions of Section 3392 shall apply to and are hereby made applicable to primary nominating elections under this law. All the official ballots designed to be voted at primary nominating elections shall be printed for the Republican party in black ink upon a good quality of white paper; for the Democratic party in black ink upon a good quality of blue paper; and for any third party in black ink upon a good quality of yellow paper; otherwise, except for the party name, the ballots shall be alike for each political party and of the same size in the same county at the same election. Duplicate impressions of the same shall be printed upon cheaper colored paper, but not of any of the colors above named, so as to be readily distinguished from official ballots designed to be voted; these colored ballots shall be used solely as sample ballots for the information and convenience of voters, and, if voted, shall not be counted.

§ 3371. Style and Arrangement of Ballot.

The ballot shall be styled "Official primary nominating election ballot of ——— party"; shall state the number or

name of the precinct and county they are intended for, and date when election is to be held; shall contain the names of all candidates for nomination for offices to be filed at that election whose petitions have been duly made and filed as herein provided, and who have not died or removed from their electoral districts, and the names of candidates of the several parties in the several precincts for the members of their county central committees, and of delegates to be chosen to any constitutional convention that may be called, and shall contain no other names of persons; the name of each person for whom as a candidate for nomination a valid petition has been duly filed shall be printed on the ballot in but one place, but there shall be added opposite thereto the measures he especially advocates, expressed in not more than twelve words as specified in the petition for nomination naming him for the office. The names of the candidates for nomination to each office shall be arranged under the designation of the office, in alphabetical order, according to surnames; there shall be left at the end of the list of candidates for nomination to each different office, a blank space in which the elector may write the name of any person not printed on the ballot for whom he desires to vote as a nominee for such office. On the left margin of the ballots for each political party the name of the uppermost candidate for nomination as printed shall be numbered 12, and the next candidate 13, and the next 14, and so on consecutively to the end of the ballot. The blank lines shall not be numbered. Each ballot shall have along the top thereof a stub one and one-half inches wide, perforated along the lower edge thereof; on the left half of the stub shall be printed the words, "Stub to be torn off by the chairman," on the right half "Stub to be torn off by first clerk," and colored sample ballots, shall not be perforated. Immediately below the perforated line shall be printed, in capitals, these words, "Official primary nominating ballot for the _____ party for _____ precinct, _____ county, at the primary nominating election to be held on _____, the _____ day of _____, 19—". Under this caption shall be printed, in bold-faced type, the words, "Mark a cross [X] between the number and the name of each candidate voted for." Below this shall be printed in the manner aforesaid (1) the candidates for nomination for Senator and Representatives in Congress and for state offices; (2) for district and county offices; (3) for precinct offices; (4) for other offices. The ballot shall be printed so as to give each elector a clear opportunity to designate his choice for candidates for nomination by making with indelible pencil a cross [X] to the left of the name

of the candidate he wishes to vote for nomination to each office; and on the ballot may be printed such words as will aid the elector to do this—"vote for one," "vote for three," and the like. The ballot shall be of sufficient length and width to permit this to be properly done. The official ballot for each party shall be arranged and printed in substantially the following form, but it may be printed in two or more columns, and shall be ruled, lined and spaced in the manner provided by Section 3394, for the official ballots at the regular general election:

STUB
TO BE TORN OFF BY THE CHAIRMAN

STUB
TO BE TORN OFF BY THE FIRST CLERK

OFFICIAL PRIMARY NOMINATING ELECTION BALLOT

FOR THE

——— **PARTY, FOR SOUTH PORTLAND PRECINCT,
MULTNOMAH COUNTY**

AT THE

PRIMARY NOMINATING ELECTION TO BE HELD ON ———,
THE ——— DAY OF APRIL, 19—

Make a Cross [X] between the number and the name of each
candidate voted for.

**Republican Candidates for Nomination for Senator and Representative
in Congress, and for State Officers**

<i>For United States Senator in Congress</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
12 Thurlow B. Merton of Multnomah County.	
13 Walter B. Wilter of Umatilla County.	
<i>For Representative in Congress</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
14 Joseph Jennings of Wasco County.	
15 Jonathan Samms of Gilliam County.	
<i>For Governor</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
16 Samuel Johnson of Marion County, favors franchise tax corporations.	
17 John Samson of Malheur County.	
<i>For Secretary of State</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
18 W. B. Curran of Clatsop County.	
19 George Wilson of Baker County.	
<i>For State Treasurer</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
20 C. H. Chilton of Grant County.	
21 John P. Walker of Columbia County.	
<i>For Supreme Judge</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
22 Arthur C. Simms of Crook County.	
23 Orville Wilkins of Wallowa County.	
<i>For Superintendent of Public Instruction</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
24 George M. Josephson of Wasco County.	
25 Henry J. Summer of Wheeler County.	
<i>For State Printer</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
26 Ord C. Colunder of Douglas County.	
27 Samuel P. Kollen of Washington County.	

Republican Candidates for Nomination for District and County Offices.

<i>For Prosecuting Attorney</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
28 William S. Stokes of Multnomah County.	
29 Charles P. Swing of Multnomah County.	
<i>For Judge of Circuit Court</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
30 Amos Strong of Multnomah County.	
31 Christian Thompson of Multnomah County.	
<i>For Joint Senator Clackamas and Multnomah Counties</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
32 George J. McCall of Clackamas County.	
33 William T. Merry of Multnomah County.	
<i>For Joint Representative Multnomah and Clackamas Counties</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
34 Francis A. Terrell of Multnomah County.	
35 Frank Wilson of Multnomah County.	
<i>For State Senator from Multnomah County</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
36 Albert Wheatly.	
37 Samuel Wilton.	
<i>For Representatives from Multnomah County</i>	<i>Vote for TWELVE</i>
38 Wilbur Able, promises to vote for people's choice for United States Senator.	
39 William A. Adams.	
40 Orton Anderson.	
41 Frank Alger, will not promise to vote for people's choice for United States Senator.	
42 Elton Ankeny.	
43 Samson Ashley, favors State monopoly sale of liquors on South Carolina dispensary plan.	
44 Wilson Atterbury.	
45 Angus Bailey.	
46 Washington Baird.	
47 Fred K. Ball.	
48 James Barrow.	
49 Chris Barton.	
50 John P. Bascom.	
51 Franklin B. Bell.	
<i>For County Judge of Multnomah County</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
52 Simon A. Bennett.	
53 Edward S. Bohanan.	
<i>For Sheriff of Multnomah County</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
54 Peter Booth.	
55 Ben F. Boutwell.	
<i>For Clerk of Circuit Court of Multnomah County</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
56 Orrin Buckner.	
57 Warren Bureleigh.	
<i>For Clerk of County Court of Multnomah County</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
58 Henry Butcher.	
59 Phil Bryne.	
<i>For Recorder of Conveyances for Multnomah County</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
60 Francis P. Calhoun.	
61 Hiram Cannot.	
<i>For County Treasurer of Multnomah County</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
62 William E. Carroll.	
63 Frank C. Carter.	

<i>For Assessor of Multnomah County.</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
64 Oliver O. Chadwick.	
65 Walter S. Simpson.	
<i>For School Superintendent of Multnomah County</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
66 Julius C. Coburn.	
67 Darron C. Comstock.	
<i>For County Surveyor of Multnomah County</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
68 Jerry O. Cook.	
69 Lucius P. Copeman.	
<i>For Coroner of Multnomah County</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
70 Ellerton C. Corfman.	
71 Amos E. Cox.	
<i>For County Commissioner of Multnomah County</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
72 Silas Crafter.	
73 John Q. Croker.	

Republican Candidates for Nomination to City and Precinct Offices.

<i>For Mayor of Portland</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
74 John Daley of Tenth Ward.	
75 Roderick Davis of Sixth Ward.	
<i>For Municipal Judge of Portland.</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
76 Abraham Kinto of Fourth Ward.	
77 Harrison Knight of Third Ward.	
<i>For City Attorney of Portland</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
78 Edward H. Kohler of First Ward.	
79 Sidney Phillips of Eighth Ward.	
<i>For City Auditor of Portland</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
80 Anton Kuhn of Fifth Ward.	
81 Charles A. Layne of Eleventh Ward.	
<i>For City Treasurer of Portland</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
82 Wade O. Latimer of Ninth Ward.	
83 Wilson F. Learned of Seventh Ward.	
<i>For City Engineer of Portland</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
84 Worden Q. Lockwood of Fourth Ward.	
85 Otto R. Shields of First Ward.	
<i>For Councilman, Seventh Ward</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
86 Alderson Mason of Seventh Ward.	
87 James Mayer of Seventh Ward.	
<i>For Justice of the Peace</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
88 Albert O. Marsh of Multnomah County.	
89 Wills McLean of Multnomah County.	
<i>For Constable</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
90 Horace Mercher of Multnomah County.	
91 Frederick H. Miller of Multnomah County.	
<i>Republican Candidates, for election for County Central Committeeman from South Portland Precinct</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
92 Franklin P. Smith of Multnomah County.	
93 Wash C. Squires of Multnomah County.	
94 Martin O. Swingerton of Multnomah County.	

§ 1. Rotation of Names on Ballot.

In every case when five or more persons are candidates for nomination for the same office except a precinct office at a direct primary election the number of ballot forms required shall be divided into sets equal to the greatest number of candidates for any one office on said ballot and the names of said candidates with their respective numbers for each office where the number of said candidates is equal to five or more shall, beginning with a form arranged in alphabetical order as provided in Section 3371 of Lord's Oregon Laws, be rotated by removing one name with its number from the top of the list for each office and by placing said name with its number at the bottom of said list for each successive set of ballot forms. As nearly as possible an equal number of ballots of each set shall be printed and used. The sample ballots now required by law to be printed previous to the day of election, shall be printed from the first or official form of the ballot only.

In case two or more persons are to be nominated for the office of Representative for any district or Senator for any district, or Justice of the Supreme Court or any other office, the name shall be rotated as provided above if the total number of candidates for Representative or Senator in that district or Justice of the Supreme Court or any other office shall exceed five. [L. 1915, Chap. 348, pp. 596, 597.]

§ 2. Penalty for Failure to Comply With Law.

If any person employed or authorized to print official ballots, or any person employed in printing the same, shall give or deliver, or knowingly permit to be taken any of said ballots by any person other than the official under whose direction such ballots are being printed, or if any person shall knowingly print, or cause, or permit to be printed any ballot in any other form than the one prescribed herein, or with any other names thereon, or with the name or names spelled, or the names of the candidates arranged in any other way than that authorized by this act and directed by said official, or if the official charged by law with the duty of distributing said ballots, or any persons acting for him, shall knowingly distribute or cause to be distributed any of said ballots in any other manner than as herein required, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a term of not less than three months nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than \$250.00, nor more than \$1,000.00, or both, at the discretion of the court. [L. 1911, Chap. 252, p. 445.]

§ 3372. Official Ballots and Sample Ballots to Be Furnished.

There shall be provided and furnished at each primary nominating election for each election precinct for each voter duly registered therein as a member of a party subject to the provisions of this law, when the registration books are first closed as required by Section 3452, at least two official ballots intended to be voted, and a like number of the colored sample ballots. The sample ballots shall be duplicate impressions of the official ballots to be voted, but in no case shall they be white or colored any shade of blue or yellow, nor shall the sample ballots have perforated stubs, nor shall they have the same margin, either at the top or sides or bottom, as the official voting ballots have, or nearer thereto than twelve points. These colored sample ballots shall be furnished as soon as printed, at any time before the primary nominating election by the respective county or city clerks, in reasonable quantities to all electors applying for the same, and on the day of said election, under the direction and control of the judges at each polling place, said colored sample ballots shall be given in proper quantities to all electors applying for them.

§ 3373. Vacancies and Cancellations—Ballot Boxes and Supplies.

The provisions of Sections 3396 to 3402, inclusive, shall apply to and are hereby made applicable to primary nominating elections under this law, as far as the same are not in conflict with this law.

§ 3374. Method of Voting.

All official ballots shall be numbered consecutively on both stubs, commencing with the number 1 in each precinct for each series or separate party ballot, and both stubs of the same ballot shall bear the same number. Any person desiring to vote shall give his name and his residence and political party to the first of the election clerks, which clerk shall not be of the same political party as the chairman, who shall thereupon announce the name and residence and party distinctly, and shall write opposite the elector's name in the poll book kept by him, the number of the ballot to be given to such party in the column for ballot number and the word "state," or "state and district" if he is qualified to vote for such officers only; and if proper, the word "state" or "state and district" with pen and ink upon the back of the voter's political party official ballot. The second of the election clerks shall make a similar record on the poll book kept by him, and shall tear off one stub of the ballot and shall then deliver the ballot with the remaining stub still attached, to the elector.

The said clerk shall give the elector one of said political party's official ballots, and one only, and said clerk shall retain said stub in his possession. The first elector shall be given ballot Number 1 of his respective party and the second elector voting in the same party shall receive ballot Number 2 of that party. In case a ballot is spoiled by the elector, as provided by the election laws, and a new ballot is issued, the number of such ballot shall also be put on the proper place on the poll books. In case an elector is permitted to vote, whose name does not appear on the voters list furnished by the county clerk, the clerks shall enter his name in the place on the poll books provided for that purpose and place the number of the ballot after his name. [L. 1915, Chap. 209, Sec. 2, p. 271.]

§ 3375. Provisions of Election Law Applicable.

The provisions of Sections 3404, 3405, 3406, 3407, 3408, 3409, 3410, 3411, 3412, 3413, 3414, 3415, 3416, and 3424, so far as the same are not in conflict with and are not modified by this law, shall apply to and are hereby made applicable to primary nominating elections under the provisions of this law; *provided*, that the words "white ballot," in every section adopted from said codes and statutes, shall, when applied to said primary nominating election, be understood to mean, as to each political party nominating its candidates at such election, the official voting ballot of the respective political parties for that primary nominating election, whether such ballot be white, blue, or yellow, as provided in Section 3370; and *provided further*, that the Secretary of State, in furnishing the supplies for the primary nominating election, as required by Section 3413, shall also furnish a sufficient number of brass clips, or other appropriate fastenings, to fasten together the ballots of each political party in each precinct, as required by Section 3355.

§ 3376. Candidates for Senators to Be Voted For.

At all general primary nominating elections next preceding the election of a Senator in Congress by the legislature of Oregon there shall be placed upon the official primary nominating election ballots, by each of the county clerks and clerks of the county court, the names of all candidates for the office of Senator in Congress, for whose nominations petitions have been duly made and filed under the provisions of this law, the votes for which candidates shall be counted and certified to by the election judges and clerks in the same manner as the votes for other candidates; and the records of the vote for such candidates shall be made out and sworn to

by the board of canvassers of each county of the state and returned to the Secretary of State at the same time and in like manner as they shall transmit other records and returns required by this law.

§ 3377. Canvass and Abstract of Votes.

On the third day after the close of any primary nominating election, or sooner if all the returns be received, the county clerk, taking to his assistance two justices of the peace of the county, of different political parties, if practicable, shall proceed to open said returns and make abstracts of the votes. Such abstracts of votes for nominations for Governor and for Senator in Congress shall be on one separate sheet for each political party and shall be immediately transmitted to the Secretary of State in like manner as other election returns are transmitted to him. Abstracts of votes for nominations of each political party for offices to be voted for in the state at large and in districts composed of one or more counties, shall be on a sheet or sheets separately for each political party, and shall be forthwith transmitted to the Secretary of State as required by Section 3378. The abstracts of votes for county and precinct offices shall be on another sheet or sheets separately for each political party; and it shall be the duty of said clerk immediately to certify the nomination for each party and enter upon his register of nominations the name of each of the persons having the highest number of votes for nomination as candidates for county and precinct offices, respectively, and to notify by mail each person who is so nominated; *provided*, that when a tie shall exist between two or more persons for the same nomination by reason of said two or more persons having an equal and the highest number of votes for nomination by one party to one and the same office, the clerk whose duty it is to compare the polls shall give notice to the several persons so having the highest and equal number of votes to attend at the office of the county clerk, at a time to be appointed by said clerk, who shall then and there proceed publicly to decide by lot which of the persons so having an equal number of votes shall be declared nominated by his party; and said clerk shall forthwith enter upon his register of nominations the name of the person thus duly nominated in like manner as though he had received the highest number of votes of his party for that nomination. And it shall be the duty of the county clerk of every county, on the receipt of the returns of any general primary nominating election, to make out his certificate stating therein the compensation to which the judges and clerks of election may be

entitled for their services and lay the same before the county court at its next term, and the said court shall order the compensation aforesaid to be paid out of the county treasury. In all primary nominating elections in this state, under the provisions of this law, the person having the highest number of votes for nomination to any office shall be deemed to have been nominated by his political party for that office. [L. 1913, Chap. 204, p. 392.]

§ 3378. Abstracts Sent to Secretary of State; Canvass by State Officers.

The county clerk, immediately after making the abstracts of votes given in his county, shall make a copy of each of said abstracts and transmit it by mail to the Secretary of State at the seat of government; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, in the presence of the Governor and the State Treasurer, to proceed within 30 days after the primary nominating election, and sooner if all returns be received, to canvass the votes given for nomination for all officers to be voted for by the people of the state or of any district embracing one or more counties; and the Governor shall grant a certificate of nomination to the person having the highest number of votes for each office and shall issue a proclamation declaring the nomination of each person by his party. In case there shall be no choice for nomination for any office by reason of any two or more persons having an equal and the highest number of votes of his party for nomination for either of said offices, the Secretary of State shall immediately give notice to the several persons so having the highest and equal number of votes to attend at the office, either in person or by attorney, of the Secretary of State, at a time to be appointed by said Secretary, who shall then and there proceed to publicly decide by lot which of the persons so having an equal number of votes shall be declared duly nominated by his party; and the Governor shall issue his proclamation declaring the nomination of such person or persons as above provided. [L. 1913, Chap. 204, p. 393.]

§ 3379. Correction of Errors or Wrongful Acts by Court.

Whenever it shall appear by affidavit to the county court or judge thereof, or to the circuit court or judge thereof, that an error or omission has occurred or is about to occur in the printing of the name of any candidate or other matter on the official primary nominating election ballots, or that any error has been or is about to be committed in the printing of the ballots, or that the name of any person or any other matter has been or is about to be wrongfully placed upon such

ballots, or that any wrongful act has been performed or is about to be performed by any judge or clerk of the primary election, county clerk, canvassing board or member thereof, or by any person charged with a duty under this act, or that any neglect of duty by any of the persons aforesaid has occurred or is about to occur, such court or judge shall by order require the officer or person or persons charged with the error, wrongful act or neglect, to forthwith correct the error, desist from the wrongful act, or perform the duty and do as the court shall order, or show cause forthwith why such error should not be corrected, wrongful act desisted from, or such duty or order performed. Failure to obey the order of any such court or judge shall be contempt. Any person in interest or aggrieved by the refusal or failure of any person to perform any duty or act required by this law shall without derogation to any other right or remedy be entitled to pray for a mandamus in the circuit court of appropriate jurisdiction, and any proceeding under the provisions of this law shall be immediately heard and decided.

§ 3380. Messenger to Be Sent for Delayed Returns.

If the returns and abstracts of the primary nominating election of any county in the state shall not be received at the office of the Secretary of State within 20 days after said election, the Secretary of State shall forthwith send a messenger to the county court of such county, whose duty it shall be to furnish said messenger with a copy of said returns, and the said messenger shall be paid out of the county treasury of such county the sum of 20 cents for each mile he shall necessarily travel in going to and returning from said county. The county clerk, whenever it shall be necessary for him to do so in order to send said returns and abstracts within the time above limited, may send the same by telegraph, the message to be repeated, and the county shall pay the expenses of such telegram. [L. 1913, Chap. 204, p. 394.]

§ 3381. Penalty for Wrongful Acts by Officers.

If any judge or clerk of a primary nominating election, or other officers or persons on whom any duty is enjoined by this law, shall be guilty of any willful neglect of such duty, or of any corrupt conduct in the discharge of the same, such judge, clerk, officer or other person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than five years, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than \$100.00 nor more than \$500.00.

§ 3382. Notice of Contest.

Any person wishing to contest the nomination of any other person to any state, county, district, township, precinct, or municipal office may give notice in writing to the person whose nomination he intends to contest that his nomination will be contested, stating the cause of such contest briefly, within five days from the time said person shall claim to have been nominated.

§ 3383. How Served and Hearing Thereon.

Said notice shall be served in the same manner as a summons issued out of the circuit court three days before any hearing upon such contest as herein provided shall take place, and shall state the time and place that such hearing shall be had. Upon the return of said notice served to the clerk of the county he shall thereupon enter the same upon his issue docket as an appeal case, and the same shall be heard forthwith by the circuit court; *provided*, that if the case cannot be determined by the circuit court in term time, within 15 days after the termination of such primary nominating election, the judge of the circuit court may hear and determine the same at chambers forthwith, and shall make all necessary orders for the trial of the case and carrying his judgment into effect; *provided*, that the circuit court provision of this section shall not apply to township or precinct officers. In case of contest between any persons claiming to be nominated to any township or precinct office, said notice shall be served in the manner aforesaid, and shall be returned to the county court of the county.

§ 3384. Further of Contest.

The provisions of Sections 3428 and 3430, so far as the same do not conflict with this law, shall apply to and are hereby made applicable to primary nominating elections held under the provisions of this law.

§ 3385. Procedure Thereon.

Each party to such contest shall be entitled to subpoenas, and subpoenas *duces tecum*, as in ordinary cases of law; and the court shall hear and determine the same without the intervention of a jury, in such manner as shall carry into effect the expressed will of a majority of the legal voters of the political party, as indicated by their votes for such nominations, not regarding technicalities or errors in spelling the name of any candidate for such nomination; and the county clerk shall issue a certificate to the person declared to be duly

nominated by said court, which shall be conclusive evidence of the right of said person to hold said nomination; *provided*, that the judgment or decision of the circuit court in term time, or a decision of the judge thereof in vacation, as the case may be, may be removed to the Supreme Court in such manner as may be provided for removing such causes from the circuit court to the Supreme Court; and *provided further*, that appeals may be taken from the decision of the county court to the circuit court, in all of which cases the party removing any such judgment or decision by appeal, shall file in the proper court a bond to the opposite party, in such sum and with such sureties as shall be prescribed by a judge thereof, conditioned for the payment of all costs that may be properly taxed against them; and *provided further*, that on any such appeal it shall be advanced on the docket and heard and decided on appeal soon enough to place the name of the successful contestant on the official white ballot as such nominee at the ensuing election, and said courts shall make the necessary rules to accomplish this result.

§ 3386. Statement of Party on Registration.

In addition to the facts to be stated by the elector and registered by the provisions of Sections 3448, 3449, and 3453, every elector shall be asked by the clerk or other registering officer of what political party or voluntary political organization he is a member, and it shall be the elector's duty to answer said question if he wishes to take part in making the nominations of any political party, and his answer shall then and there be entered in the register in the column headed "Remarks," and such answer shall also be a part of the affidavit entitled "Oregon Registration Blank A," when such blank is used in the registration. If the elector shall answer that he is not a member of any political party or voluntary political organization, the clerk or registering officer shall enter the fact in said column headed "Remarks," and in said affidavit when the same is used, and if he shall decline to answer, the officer shall enter such refusal. In entering the answer in the register as to the political party or affiliation of the elector, it shall be sufficient to designate the political party by the first syllable of the first word of its name, as "Rep." for Republican, "Dem." for Democrat, "Soc." for Socialist, "Pro." for Prohibition, "Ind." for Independent, and "Non." for nonpartisan or no party. No elector shall be qualified to vote, nor permitted to vote at any such primary nominating election required by this law, and it shall be unlawful for him to offer to do so, unless he shall be registered,

as above required, as a member of one of the political parties choosing and nominating its candidates for public office under the provisions of this law at such primary nominating election. Every qualified elector offering to vote at any such primary nominating election shall be given a ballot of the political party with which he is registered as a member, as above required, and he shall not be given a ballot of any other political party at that primary nominating election; *provided*, that nothing in this law shall be construed to deprive any elector of the right to register and vote at any primary nominating election required by this law, on his complying with the special provisions of this law, in the same manner that he is permitted by the general laws to register and vote at a general election.

§ 3387. Provisions of Election Law Applicable.

The provisions of Sections 3450, 3451, 3453, 3454, 3455, 3457, 3458, 3459, and 3461, shall apply to and are hereby made applicable to primary nominating elections held under the provisions of this law, so far as they are not in conflict herewith.

§ 3388. Same.

The provisions of Sections 3462, 3463, 3464, 3465, 3466, and 3467 shall apply to and are hereby made applicable to primary nominating elections held under this law, so far as they are not in conflict herewith.

§ 3389. Election and Duties of Party Committees.

There shall be elected by each political party subject to this law at said primary nominating election a committeeman for each election precinct, who shall be a resident of such precinct. The committeeman thus elected shall be the representative of his political party in and for such precinct in all ward or subdivision committees that may be formed. The committeeman elected in each precinct in each county shall constitute the county central committee of each said respective political parties. Those committeemen who reside within the limits of any incorporated city or town shall constitute *ex officio* the city central committee of each of said respective political parties, and shall have the same powers and jurisdiction as to the business of their several parties in such city matters that the county committee has in county matters, save only the power to fill vacancies in said committee, which power is vested in the county central committee. Each committeeman shall hold such position for the term of two years from the date of the first meeting of said committee immedi-

ately following their election. In case of a vacancy happening on account of death, resignation, removal from the precinct, or otherwise, the remaining members of said county committee may select a committeeman to fill the vacancy and he shall be a resident of the precinct in which the vacancy occurred. Said county and city central committees shall have the power to make rules and regulations for the government of their respective political parties in each county and city, not inconsistent with any of the provisions of this law, and to elect the county members of the state central committee and of the congressional committee, and said committees shall have the same power to fill all vacancies and make rules in their jurisdiction that the county committee has to fill county vacancies and make rules. Said county and city central committees shall have the power to make nominations to fill vacancies occurring among the candidates of their respective parties nominated for city or county offices by the primary nominating election, where such vacancy is caused by death or removal from the electoral district, but not otherwise. Said committees shall meet and organize by electing a chairman and secretary within five days after the candidates of their respective political parties shall have been nominated. They may select managing or executive committees and authorize such subcommittees to exercise any and all powers conferred upon the county, city, state, and congressional central committees respectively by this law.

§ 3390. Penalty for Wrongful Acts by Candidates.

If any candidate for nomination shall be guilty of any wrongful or unlawful act or acts at a primary nominating election which would be sufficient, if such wrongful or unlawful act or acts had been done by such candidate at the regular general election, to cause his removal from office, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be removed from office in like manner as though such wrongful or unlawful act or acts had been committed by him at a regular general election, notwithstanding that he may have been regularly elected and shall not have been guilty of any wrongful or unlawful act at the election at which he shall have been elected to his office.

§ 3391. Provisions of Election Law Applicable.

The provisions of Sections 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, and 2130 shall apply to and are hereby made applicable to primary nominating elections held under the provisions of this law. [See also L. 1915, Chap. 348, and L. 1911, Chap. 252, p. 75, this compilation.]

BALLOTS**§ 3392. Ballots Printed and Furnished by County Clerk.**

The county clerk of each county shall cause to be printed, according to law, all the ballots required under the provisions of this act, and shall furnish the same in the manner herein-after provided for the use of all electors in the county. Ballots other than those furnished by the respective county clerks according to the provisions of this act shall not be used or circulated or cast or counted in any election provided for in this act.

§ 3393. Directions as to Ballots and Sample Ballots.

All ballots designed to be voted shall be printed in black ink upon a good quality of white paper, and shall be alike and of the same size in the same county at the same election. Duplicate impressions of the same shall be printed upon cheaper colored paper, so as to be readily distinguished from the white ballots. These colored ballots shall be used solely as sample ballots for the information and convenience of the voters, and shall not be voted, and if voted shall not be counted.

§ 3394. Official Ballot; Arrangement of Candidates' Names; Form of.

The ballot shall be styled "Official Ballot"; shall state the number or name of the precinct and county they are intended for, and the date when the election is to be held; shall contain the names of all the candidates for offices to be filled at that election whose nominations have been duly made and accepted as herein provided, and who have not died or withdrawn, and shall contain no other names of persons except that in the case of electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, the names of the candidates for President and Vice-President may be added to the party or political designation; the name of each person nominated shall be printed upon the ballot in but one place, without regard to how many times he may have been nominated, but there shall be added opposite thereto the party or political designation, expressed in not more than three words for any one party, as specified in each of the certificates of nomination nominating him for the office, and which he has accepted. The names of the candidates for each office shall be arranged under the designation of the office, in alphabetical order, according to surnames, except that the names of candidates for the offices of electors of President and Vice-President and for the Senate and House of Representatives shall be arranged in groups, as presented in the several certificates of nomination. There shall be left at the end of the list of candidates for each different office blank spaces, in which the elector may write the name of

any person not printed on the ballot for whom he desires to vote as a candidate for such office. On the left margin of the ballots the name of the uppermost candidate as printed shall be numbered 12, the next candidate 13, the next 14, and so on consecutively to the end of the ballot. The blank lines shall not be numbered. Whenever the approval of a constitutional amendment or other question is submitted to the vote of the people, such questions shall be printed upon the ballot after the list of candidates, and each answer shall be numbered on the left margin, as in the case of names of candidates. Each ballot shall have along the top thereof a stub one and one-half inches wide, perforated along the lower edge thereof; on the left half of the stub shall be printed the words, "Stub to be torn off by the chairman," and on the right half, "Stub to be torn off by the first clerk." The colored or sample ballots need not be perforated. Immediately below the perforated line shall be printed, in capitals, these words, "Official ballot for _____ Precinct, _____ County, June _____, 19____." Under this caption shall be printed, in bold-faced type, the words, "Mark between the number and name of each candidate or answer voted for." Below this shall be printed in the manner aforesaid:

1. The candidates for state offices.
2. For district and county offices.
3. For precinct offices.
4. For other offices or constitutional amendments or questions submitted to a vote of the people.

The ballots shall be printed so as to give each elector a clear opportunity to designate his choice of candidates and his answer to the questions submitted by making a mark to the left of the name of the candidate he wishes to vote for, for each office, or to the left of the answer he wishes to make to each question submitted; and on the ballot may be printed such words as will aid the elector to do this, as "Vote for one," "Vote for three," "Yes," "No," and the like. The ballot shall be of sufficient length and width to permit this to be properly done. The white ballot shall be arranged and printed in substantially the following form:

STUB	STUB
TO BE TORN OFF BY THE CHAIRMAN	TO BE TORN OFF BY THE FIRST CLERK
OFFICIAL BALLOT —FOR— SOUTH PORTLAND PRECINCT, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, JUNE 2, 1890	
Mark [X] between the number and name of each candidate or answer voted for.	
STATE	
For Congress 12 J. A. Bruce of Benton County Union 13 Binger Hermann of Douglas County Republican 14 R. A. Miller of Jackson County Democratic	For Supreme Judge 23 Robert S. Bean of Lane County Republican 24 B. F. Bonham of Marion County Democratic
For Governor 15 W. P. Lord of Marion County Republican 16 Wm. Galloway of Yamhill County Democratic	For Superintendent of Public Instruction 25 T. C. Jory of Marion County Union 26 A. Leroy of Linn County Democratic 27 E. B. McElroy of Benton County Republican
For Secretary of State 17 Geo. W. McBride of Columbia County Republican 18 Nathan Pierce of Umatilla County Union 19 Wm. M. Townsend of Lane County Democratic	For State Printer 28 Frank C. Baker of Multnomah County Republican 29 John O'Brien of Multnomah County Union
For State Treasurer 20 Phil Metschan of Grant County Republican 21 E. F. Walker of Jackson County Union 22 Geo. W. Webb of Umatilla County Democratic	

COUNTY

<i>For Prosecuting Attorney</i>		<i>Vote for ONE</i>
30 D. R. Murphy of Multnomah County	.....	Democratic
31 T. A. Stevens of Multnomah County	.....	Republican
<i>For State Senator</i>		<i>Vote for ONE</i>
32 John Catlin of Multnomah County	.....	Democratic-Union
33 P. L. Willis of Multnomah County	.....	Republican
<i>For Representatives</i>		<i>Vote for NINE</i>
34 C. Bomberger of Multnomah County	.....	Republican
35 O. F. Botkin of Multnomah County	.....
36 C. W. Durkee of Multnomah County	.....
37 J. C. Flanders of Multnomah County	.....
38 John H. Hall of Multnomah County	.....
39 E. J. Haight of Multnomah County	.....
40 J. W. Holman of Multnomah County	.....
41 J. J. Kelley of Multnomah County	.....
42 Silas G. Kelley of Multnomah County	.....
43 A. A. Miller of Multnomah County	.....	Democratic
44 P. F. Morey of Multnomah County	.....
45 Wm. T. Muir of Multnomah County	.....
46 F. Opitz of Multnomah County	.....
47 George L. Story of Multnomah County	.....
48 J. T. Stewart of Multnomah County	.....
49 Zera Snow of Multnomah County	.....
50 W. E. Thomas of Multnomah County	.....
51 W. B. Welch of Multnomah County	.....
<i>For Clerk of Circuit Court</i>		<i>Vote for ONE</i>
56 John R. Duff of Multnomah County	.....	Republican
57 J. A. Newell of Multnomah County	.....	Democratic
<i>For Clerk of County Court</i>		<i>Vote for ONE</i>
58 C. E. Oliver of Multnomah County	.....	Democratic
59 T. C. Powell of Multnomah County	.....	Republican-Union
<i>For Recorder of Conveyances</i>		<i>Vote for ONE</i>
60 W. L. Dudley of Multnomah County	.....	Republican
61 Henry Gray of Multnomah County	.....	Democratic
<i>For Treasurer</i>		<i>Vote for ONE</i>
62 N. S. Dygert of Multnomah County	.....	Union
63 C. A. Freeman of Multnomah County	.....	Democratic
64 S. B. Wiley of Multnomah County	.....	Republican
<i>For Assessor</i>		<i>Vote for ONE</i>
65 W. L. Brooks of Multnomah County	.....	Democratic
66 Geo. C. Sears of Multnomah County	.....	Republican
<i>For School Superintendent</i>		<i>Vote for ONE</i>
67 W. K. Smith of Multnomah County	.....	Democratic
68 W. A. Wetzel of Multnomah County	.....	Republican
<i>For Surveyor</i>		<i>Vote for ONE</i>
69 R. S. Greenleaf of Multnomah County	.....	Union
70 T. M. Hurlburt of Multnomah County	.....	Republican
<i>For Coroner</i>		<i>Vote for ONE</i>
71 Henry Hicks of Multnomah County	.....	Democratic
72 Geo. H. River of Multnomah County	.....	Republican
73 P. J. A. Semler of Multnomah County	.....	Union

<i>For County Judge</i>		<i>For County Commissioner</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
52	J. V. Beach of Multnomah County	74	Cyrus Buckman of Multnomah County
	.....Democratic		.....Union
53	J. C. Moreland of Multnomah County	75	Elijah Corbett of Multnomah County
	.....Republican		.....Democratic
<i>For Sheriff</i>		76	H. S. Stone of Multnomah County
			.....Republican
54	John Kiernan of Multnomah County		
	.....Democratic		
55	John Minto of Multnomah County		
	.....Republican		

SOUTH PORTLAND PRECINCT

<i>For Justice of the Peace</i>		<i>For Constable</i>	<i>Vote for ONE</i>
77	Amos Seaman of Multnomah County	79	Sam Simmons of Multnomah County
	.....Union		.....Union
78	W. H. Wood of Multnomah County	80	Al Thomas of Multnomah County
	.....Republican		.....Republican

NOTE.—In the absence of an affirmative declaration in the statute that a ballot containing the name of a candidate in more than one place is void and shall not be counted, an error of the county clerk in printing the name of a candidate on the "Official Ballot" in two different groups of electors will not deprive the voter who casts such a ballot of the elective franchise, or the candidate for whom it is cast of the benefit of such vote: *Miller v. Pennoyer*, 23 Or. 374 (L. 1891, p. 23, § 49; H. C. p. 1191; L. 1895, p. 68, § 1).

§ 3395. Margin of White Ballots—Difference Between, and Sample Ballots.

There shall be provided and furnished for each election precinct not less than two white ballots for each vote cast in such election precinct at the general election next preceding, and a like number of the colored or sample ballots. The colored or sample ballots shall be duplicate impressions of the white ballots, but without perforated stubs, but in printing the white ballots the printer shall, every one hundred sheets, shift either the paper guides or the form so there will be a difference of not less than twelve points nor more than seventy-two points, or about one inch, in the margin of the white ballots between the different hundreds of sheets; and none of the white ballots shall have the same margin, either at the top or sides or bottom, as the colored ballots have, or nearer thereto than twelve points. These colored or sample ballots shall be furnished as soon as printed, at any time before the election, by the respective county clerks, in reasonable quantities, to all electors applying for the same; and on the day of the election, under the direction and control of the judges at each polling place, the sample ballots shall be given in reasonable and proper quantities to all electors applying for them.

§ 3396. Vacancy After Printing Ballots.

When any vacancy occurs by death or withdrawal aforesaid, and after the printing of the ballots, any person or persons are nominated, as aforesaid, to fill such vacancy, the county clerk shall, a sufficient time before the election, cause to be prepared and printed, according to law, upon cards of instruction, arranged in the manner herein required for the ballots, the names and information concerning such candidates so nominated to fill such vacancies caused by death or withdrawal; one of such cards, certified by the county clerk, shall be posted and kept posted in plain view in each compartment or place provided for preparing the ballots in each polling place, and the same shall also be posted in the county clerk's office from the time the same is prepared until after the election.

§ 3397. Cancellation of Names on Printed Ballots.

It shall be the duty of the county clerk of each county to cause the name of each nominee who has thus withdrawn or died to be canceled upon the white ballots, and also the colored ballots, before they are given out to the electors. If said ballots have been already forwarded to the several election precincts, the county clerks shall, if there is time, certify the

matter to the judges of the several election precincts, and then it shall be the duty of the judges of such election precincts, in accordance with such certification, to see that the name of each candidate who has thus withdrawn or died is canceled upon the white and colored ballots before they are given out to the electors, and also that such cards of instruction, or lists of the candidates nominated to fill such vacancy, are duly posted in each compartment or place provided for preparing the ballots, before the ballots are given out to the electors.

§ 3398. Ballot Boxes, How Provided and Used.

It shall be the duty of the county clerk of each county to provide for each election precinct within such county, one large and one smaller ballot box or pouch, the larger one of which shall be used for the reception of all general ballots deposited and the smaller one for all ballots cast only for state or district officers. Said larger boxes or pouches shall be marked "General" and the smaller "State and District" respectively. Each of such ballot boxes shall be provided with a lid fastened with hinges and a good lock and key. The lid shall form the top of the box and contain an opening or slot five inches long and one-quarter of an inch wide for the reception of ballots. Each of such ballot boxes (or pouches) shall be of strong leather or canvas and provided with a good lock and key. In the top of each of such ballot pouches, there shall be a slot five inches long and one-quarter of an inch wide for the reception of ballots. All ballots cast by electors entitled to vote for all the officers to be elected at the general election shall be deposited in the box or pouch marked "General"; all ballots cast by electors qualified only to vote for state or state and district officers shall be deposited in the box or pouch marked "State and District." [L. 1913, Chap. 222, p. 410.]

§ 3399. Election Supplies Furnished.

A sufficient time, and not less than five days before the opening of the polls at any election provided for in this act, the county clerk of each county in which the election is to be held shall deliver to the sheriff of the county for use at each polling place in the county:

1. The proper number of ballots required for such polling place, prepared and printed as provided in this act.
2. The two ballot boxes required by this act.
3. Two poll books, required by this act.
4. One copy of the election laws of this state, required by this act.
5. A sufficient number of tally sheets, required by this act.

6. A sufficient quantity of pens, ink, blotting pads, indelible copying pencils, needles and string for stringing ballots and stubs, sealing wax, and the like, necessary and convenient for carrying out the provisions of this act.

The white ballots so furnished shall be in a package by themselves, and the package shall be marked on the outside "white ballots," with the number contained in the package, and the package shall be addressed to the judges of the polling place for which it is intended, and the package shall be certified by the clerk and sealed under the seal of the county court of the county. The colored or sample ballots shall likewise be in a separate package by themselves, and the package shall be marked on the outside "colored or sample ballots," with the number contained in the package, certified, addressed, and sealed. The poll books, tally sheets, and copy of election laws shall likewise be done up in a package, addressed and sealed. The other articles shall likewise be addressed. The county clerk shall keep a record of the addresses thereon, the contents of the packages and the number thereof.

§ 3400. Sheriff to Receipt for Supplies.

The county clerk shall prepare a receipt in duplicate for each polling place, enumerating the packages, and stating the time and day and date when the same were delivered by him to the sheriff. The sheriff shall sign both of said receipts, upon receipt of the packages; one of the receipts shall be retained by the clerk, and the other shall be delivered to the sheriff, and upon receipt of the packages, the judge or judges of election to whom they are delivered shall countersign said receipt, and the same shall forthwith be returned by the sheriff and filed with said clerk.

OF POLLING PLACES, AND PROVISIONS FOR VOTING

§ 3401. Polling Places—Arrangement and Provisions For.

The sheriff of each county, under the direction and control of the county court of the county, a sufficient time and not less than one day before every election provided for in this act, shall secure the use of and take possession of the places designated by the county court as the polling places in the several precincts in the county; he shall cause the same to be suitably provided with a guard rail so constructed and placed that only such persons as are inside said rail can approach within six feet of the ballot boxes, or within ten feet of the compartments, shelves, or tables at which electors are to prepare their ballots for voting. He shall furnish in the manner directed by such county court, a sufficient number of such

compartments, shelves, or tables in or at which electors may conveniently prepare their ballots for voting, so that in the preparation thereof each elector may be screened from the observation of other persons. The arrangement shall be such that neither the ballot boxes or the compartments, shelves, or tables, or the electors while preparing their ballots, shall be hidden from view of those just outside the said guard rail, or from the judges; and yet the same shall be far enough removed and so arranged that the elector may conveniently prepare his ballot for voting with absolute secrecy. There shall be provided in each polling place not less than one such compartment, shelf, or table for every forty electors to vote at such polling place, and every polling place shall have at least three of such compartments, shelves or tables.

§ 3402. Judges and Clerks—How Seated—Candidates and Agents May Be Present.

The sheriff shall likewise arrange in or nearby each polling place, tables and chairs, with lights and fire, if needed, for the use of the judges and clerks in counting the ballots. The tables and chairs shall be arranged so that the chairman and second judge shall sit on one side of the table with the ballot boxes on top of the table in front of them. Two of the clerks shall sit on the opposite side of the table facing the chairman and second judge. The third clerk shall sit at the end of the table to the left of the chairman. The sheriff shall arrange a stout guard rail two feet six inches from the outer sides of the said table, and just back of the so-arranged chairs of the judges and clerks, so that the guard rail will entirely enclose the board of judges and clerks when seated as aforesaid, and shall serve to keep the bystanders off from the table yet not prevent them overlooking the judges and clerks to see that they read and tally the ballots correctly. The candidates, and their agents, duly appointed as provided in Section 3320, are hereby declared and entitled to be present in the room where the ballot boxes are from the time of opening of the polls until the conclusion of the count, and the returns are certified and sealed.

During the time for voting, no person other than the judges and clerks of election, and the electors admitted as herein provided for the purpose of preparing their ballot and voting shall be admitted or permitted to be within the guard rail provided for in Section 3401. During the time for counting the ballots, no person other than the judges and clerks, and candidates, and their agents duly appointed as provided for in Section 3320, shall be allowed to be present where the ballot boxes are and where the count is being conducted; and until after the count is fully completed and the returns certi-

fied, signed, and sealed, they shall not be admitted or permitted to be inside of the guard rail provided for in this section. [L. 1915, Chap. 326, Sec. 10, pp. 516, 517.]

§ 3403. Entry of Voter's Name and Delivery of Ballot.

All official ballots shall be numbered consecutively on both stubs, commencing with Number 1 in each precinct for each series of ballots, and both stubs of the same ballot shall bear the same number. Any person desiring to vote shall give his name and his residence to the first of the election clerks, which clerk shall not be of the same political party as the chairman, who shall thereupon announce the name and residence distinctly and shall write opposite the elector's name in the poll book kept by him the number of the ballot to be given to such party in the column for ballot number, and the word "State" or "State and District" if he is qualified to vote for such officers and measures only, and if proper the word "State" or "State and District" with pen and ink upon the back of the voter's official ballot. The second of the election clerks shall make a similar record on the poll book kept by him and shall then tear off one of the stubs from the ballot and shall then deliver the ballot with the remaining stub still attached, to the elector. The first elector shall be given ballot Number 1 and the second elector shall be given ballot Number 2. In case more than one variety of ballots are used at the same election each series shall be numbered consecutively beginning with Number 1. In case a ballot is spoiled by the elector, as provided by the election laws and a new ballot is issued, the number of such ballot shall also be put on the proper place on the poll books. In case an elector is permitted to vote, whose name does not appear on the voters list furnished by the county clerk, the clerks shall enter his name in the place on the poll books provided for that purpose and place the number of the ballot after his name. [L. 1915, Chap. 209, Sec. 3, pp. 271, 272.]

§ 3404. Ballot, How Prepared by Voter—Delivery to Chairman.

On receipt of his white ballot as aforesaid, the elector shall forthwith, and without leaving the inclosed space, retire alone to one of the compartments or places provided, and shall there prepare his ballot by marking immediately to the left of the name of the candidate of his choice for each office to be filled, or by writing in the name of the person he wishes to vote for; and in case of a constitutional amendment or other question submitted to the vote of the people, by marking immediately to the left the answer he desires to make, which shall be done with an indelible "copying" pencil. Before leaving the com-

partment or place provided, the elector shall fold his ballot so that the face thereof shall be concealed, without displaying the ballot or informing any person how he has prepared it; and he shall fold the ballot so that the remaining stub may be readily torn off without exposing the contents of the ballot or marks or crosses thereon. He shall then deliver the ballot to the chairman, and state his name and residence.

§ 3405. Manner of Voting.

Immediately upon receiving the ballot from the elector, the chairman shall repeat the name and residence distinctly, and shall remove the remaining half of the stub from the ballot without exposing the contents of the ballot or the marks or crosses thereon, and pass the stub to the second clerk who shall compare it with its counterpart and observe that the name opposite the number of such stub in the poll book written on the counterpart corresponds with the name given by the person voting. If no objection is made to the elector, and the judges are satisfied that the elector is legally qualified, according to the constitution and laws of the state, to vote for all offices to be filled at that election, and that the ballot presented is the identical white ballot received by the elector as aforesaid from the first clerk, the chairman shall immediately put the ballot in the box marked "general" without anyone inspecting or seeing the names written or printed or the crosses or marks upon the ballot, and without unfolding the same; and the second clerk shall enter opposite the name and number of the elector in the poll book the word "voted," or letter "V" to indicate the same. [L. 1915, Chap. 209, Sec. 4, p. 272.]

§ 3406. Voting for State or State and District Officers.

If a majority of the judges are satisfied the elector is legally qualified to vote in that precinct only for "State" officers, the chairman shall immediately write with pen and ink upon the back of the ballot the word "State" and sign his (the chairman's) initials thereto; if the elector is qualified to vote for district officers also, the chairman shall write as aforesaid the words "State and District"; in either such case the ballot shall then be deposited in the box marked "State and District," and the clerks shall add to the name of the elector upon the poll books the word "State" or "State and District," as the case may be. The elector shall then immediately pass out by the way indicated by the judges.

There is no presumption that a person was not a resident of a precinct where he voted because he did not vote for precinct officers though his ballot was indorsed "State, county and district": *Van Winkle v. Crabtree*, 34 Or. 478; 55 Pac. 831; 56 Pac. 74.

§ 3407. Spoiling and Reissue of Ballots.

If any elector by accident or mistake spoils his ballot so that he cannot conveniently vote the same, he may, on returning said spoiled ballot, receive another in place thereof. If the elector spoils three such ballots, it shall be conclusive evidence that the elector is unable to prepare his ballot without assistance, and he shall request the assistance of two of the judges to prepare one for him. When the elector spoils a ballot and returns the same to the first clerk, the clerk shall write upon the stub the word "spoiled," and sign his initials and remove the stub from the ballot and immediately pass the stub to the judges, and he shall then immediately destroy the spoiled ballot, without any one inspecting its contents, and issue another to the elector as in the first instance, affixing the same name and number to the stubs as the original ballot.

§ 3408. Destruction of Unused Official Ballots.

No person shall take or remove any white ballot from the polling place, and immediately upon the closing of the polls the judges shall cause all the white ballots remaining unused to be immediately destroyed by tearing them in pieces or by burning them.

§ 3409. Preservation of Stubs.

As fast as electors vote, as aforesaid, the second clerk shall string the mated stubs upon a strong thread, and immediately upon the closing of the polls he shall securely knot together the ends of the thread and carefully preserve the same.

§ 3410. But One Person in Booth at One Time.

Not more than one person at one time shall be permitted to occupy any one compartment or place provided for electors to prepare their ballots, and no person shall remain in or occupy such compartment longer than may be reasonably necessary to prepare his ballot. Every elector who does not vote any ballot delivered to him shall, before leaving the polling place, return such ballot to the first clerk, who shall write upon the stub thereon "not voted," and sign his initials and treat the stub and ballot in the same manner as in the case of a spoiled ballot, and both clerks shall note the fact upon the poll books by drawing a line with pen and ink across the name of the person and writing the words "not voted."

§ 3411. Assistance in Marking Ballot.

Any elector who declares to the chairman that he cannot read or write, or that by blindness or other physical disability he is unable to prepare his ballot, shall upon request, receive

the assistance of both judges or a judge and clerk in the preparation thereof, and such officers shall ascertain his wishes and prepare his ballot in accordance therewith, and such officer shall thereafter give no information regarding the same. The chairman may, in his discretion, require such declarations of disability to be made by the elector under oath. Whenever an elector receives assistance in this manner, the second clerk shall write upon the poll book opposite the name of the elector the word "assisted," and if sworn, also "sworn." In preparing his ballot any director shall be at liberty to use or copy any colored or sample ballot, provided by this act, which he may choose to mark or to have had marked in advance, to assist him in marking the official ballot. [L. 1915, Chap. 326, Sec. 11, p. 517.]

§ 3412. Giving Information as to Vote or Interfering With Voter—Penalty.

Any elector who shall use or bring into the polling place or carry away therefrom any unofficial ballot or any paper or thing bearing any resemblance to the official white ballot other than said colored or sample ballot, or anything which will show how he has prepared the white ballot, or any elector who shall, except as herein otherwise provided, allow his white ballot to be seen by any person with an apparent intention of letting it be known how he is about to vote, or mutilate his ballot, or place any distinguishing mark upon his ballot, whereby the same may be identified, or who shall make a false statement as to his inability to mark his ballot, or any person who shall interfere, or attempt to interfere, with any voter when inside said inclosed space, or when marking his ballot, or who shall endeavor to induce any voter to mark his ballot in a particular way, or before or after voting to show or explain how he marks or has marked his ballot, upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$200.00.

A ballot on which an elector wrote in the space appropriated to candidates the name of a person for whom he desired to vote, such person not being a listed candidate, should not be rejected as bearing a distinguishing mark, notwithstanding it is possible that the name so written might afford a means of identifying the voter; but a ballot having a mark "O. K." written on the blank space beneath a set of candidates is void as is also ballots having the words "voted for" written after the name of one of the candidates, in addition to the required voting mark; so, ballot having the names of all the candidates for a certain office marked out and then one of such names written in the blank space left for extra names, cannot be counted; nor could a ballot having a line drawn through the name of each candidate of one party: *Van Winkle v. Crabtree*, 34 Or. 462 (55 Pac. 831).

§ 3414. Penalty for Interfering With Secrecy of Ballot.

Any officer upon whom a duty is imposed by this act who shall disclose to any person the name of any candidate for whom any elector has voted, or give any information by which

it can be ascertained for whom any elector has voted, or any judge or clerk of election or other officer about the polls who shall do any electioneering on election day, or any person who shall do any electioneering on election day within any polling place or within fifty feet of any polling place, or any person who shall remove any white ballot from any polling place before the closing of the polls, or any person who shall knowingly apply for or receive any white ballot in any polling place other than that in which he is entitled to vote, or any person who shall show his ballot after it is marked to any person in such a way as to reveal the contents thereof, or the name of the candidate or candidates for whom he has marked his ballot, or any person (except the chairman of election) who shall receive from any voter the ballot prepared for voting, or any person who shall, contrary to this act, ask another at a polling place for whom he intends to vote, or who shall examine his ballot or solicit the voter to show the same, or any elector who shall knowingly receive any white ballot from any other person than one of the election clerks, or any person who shall print or circulate or knowingly have in his possession any imitation of the official white or colored ballots, or any person, other than a clerk of the election, who shall deliver any white ballot to an elector, or any elector who shall deliver any ballot to the chairman to be voted except the one he received from the first election clerk, or any elector or any one who shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, place any mark upon or do any thing to his or any white ballot by which it may be afterwards identified as the one voted by any particular individual, upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50.00 and not more than \$500.00, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

See act to prevent coercion or intimidation of voters at public elections, Sections 2060, 2061.

§ 3415. Penalty for Tampering With Ballots.

Any judge or clerk of election who shall willfully disregard any of the provisions of this act, or who shall negligently fail to enforce any of the provisions of this act, or who shall, in the counting of the ballots or making the returns thereof, willfully disregard any of the directions or requirements of this act, or any person who shall willfully or fraudulently alter or destroy any white ballot cast at any election or any of the returns of any election regulated by this act, or who shall introduce among the genuine ballots a fraudulent ballot, or any person who shall falsely write the initials of the chairman or any writing upon the ballot or ballot stub purporting

to be written by the clerk or chairman, or any person who shall steal any of the ballots or returns, or willfully or fraudulently hinder or delay the delivery of any of the election returns to the county clerk, or willfully break open any of such sealed returns of any election regulated by this act, upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than three years, or by fine not less than \$500.00 nor more than \$2,000.00, or both such fine and imprisonment.

§ 3416. Mutilation of Election Papers.

Any person who shall, prior to or during an election, willfully deface, tear down, remove, or destroy any list of candidates or other notice posted in accordance with the provisions of this act, or who, during an election, shall willfully deface, tear down, remove, or destroy any card of instruction or specimen ballot posted under the provisions of this act for the instruction of voters, or who shall deface, tear down, remove, alter, or destroy any certificate of the result of the election posted under the provisions of this act, or who shall, during an election willfully remove or destroy any of the official white or sample ballots, supplies, or conveniences furnished to enable a voter to prepare his ballot, or who shall willfully break the seals or open any of the sealed packages containing any of the supplies for the polling places contrary to the provisions of this act, upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$500.00, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

§ 3417. Names of Candidates for United States Senate to Be Placed on Ballots.

At all general elections next preceding the election of a Senator in Congress by the legislature of Oregon there shall be placed upon the official ballot by each of the county clerks and clerks of the county court the names of all candidates for the office of Senator in Congress that have been nominated in any of the methods now, or which may hereafter be, provided by law for the nomination of state officers of the State of Oregon, the votes for which candidates shall be counted, and certified to by the election judges in the same manner as the votes for other candidates; and records of the vote for such candidates shall be made out and sworn to by the board of canvassers of each county of the state and returned to the Secretary of State, who shall transmit duplicate copies of such returns to the legislative assembly at its next ensuing session,

one of which shall be addressed to the Senate and the other to the House of Representatives of the State of Oregon, one copy of which shall be delivered by him to the President of the Senate and the other to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, after the organization of such bodies, which officers shall open and lay the same before the separate houses when assembled to elect a Senator in Congress as now required by law of Congress; and it shall be the duty of each house to count the votes and announce the candidate for Senator having the highest number, and thereupon the house shall proceed to the election of a Senator as required by the act of Congress and the Constitution of this state.

**§ 3418. Legislators Instructed to Vote for Senatorial Candidates
Securing Plurality of Popular Vote.**

We, the people of the State of Oregon, hereby instruct our Representatives and Senators in our legislative assembly, as such officers, to vote for and elect the candidates for United States Senator from this state who receives the highest number of votes at our general elections.

NOTE.—Section 3418 above is annulled in effect by the seventeenth amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for election of U. S. Senators by the people. Likewise Section 3417 above is in effect abrogated as to the portion providing for laying the vote for senator before the legislative assembly.

COUNTING BALLOTS AND DECLARING RESULTS

**§ 3419. County Clerk to Open Returns and to Give Certificate for
Compensation of Judges and Clerks.**

On the tenth day after the close of any election, or sooner if all the returns be received, the county clerk, taking to his assistance two justices of the peace of the county, shall proceed to open said returns and make abstracts of the votes. Such abstract of votes for Governor shall be one sheet, and shall be transmitted to the Secretary of State separately, as provided in Section 4, Article V of the Constitution. Such abstract of Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Printer, Justice of the Supreme Court, members of Congress, judges of the circuit court, and district attorneys, shall be all on one sheet; the abstract of the votes for members of the legislative assembly shall be on one sheet; and the abstract of votes for county and precinct officers shall be on another sheet; and it shall be the duty of the said clerk immediately to make out a certificate of election to each of the persons having the highest number of votes for members of the legislative assembly, county and precinct officers, respectively, and to deliver such certificate to the person entitled to it, on his making application to the clerk at his office; *provided*, that when a tie shall exist between two

or more persons for the Senate or House of Representatives, the county clerk shall give notice to the sheriff of the county, who shall immediately advertise another election for such offices, giving at least ten days' notice; and it shall be the duty of the county clerk of such county, on the receipt of the returns of any general or special election, to make out his certificate, stating therein the compensation to which the judges and clerks of election may be entitled for their services, and lay the same before the county court at its next term, and the said court shall order the compensation aforesaid to be paid out of the county treasury.

NOTE.—State Printer no longer elective.—Laws 1915, Chap. 270, p. 389.

§ 3420. Summary of Votes to Be Entered in Election Record.

Upon the completion of the canvass of the votes by the county board of canvassers as provided in Section 3419, the county clerk shall enter in a book to be kept for that purpose and known as the "election record," a complete summary of all the votes cast in his county for all offices and all candidates for such offices, and for all measures or questions voted upon at said election, and shall enter in said election record the declaration of the board of canvassers showing the final decision upon any office, measure, or question, when such final decision is based upon the vote of the county; this record to be signed by the board of canvassers and attested by the seal of the county.

§ 3421. Lots Drawn in Case of Tie.

If the requisite number of county or precinct officers shall not be elected, by reason of two or more persons having an equal and the highest number of votes for one and the same office, the clerk whose duty it is to compare the polls shall give notice to the several persons so having the highest and an equal number of votes, to attend at the office of the county clerk at a time to be appointed by said clerk, who shall then and there proceed publicly to decide by lot which of the persons so having an equal number of votes shall be declared duly elected; and the said clerk shall make and deliver to the person thus declared duly elected a certificate of his election as hereinbefore provided.

§ 3422. Canvass by Secretary of State—Governor's Certificate and Proclamation.

The county clerk, immediately after making the abstract of the votes given in his county, shall make a copy of each of said abstracts, and transmit it by mail to the Secretary of State, at the seat of government, and it shall be the duty

of the Secretary of State, in the presence of the Governor, to proceed within thirty days after the election, and sooner if the returns be all received, to canvass the votes for all candidates for all offices voted for in the state at large, except for Governor, and in all electoral districts composed of one or more counties; and the Governor shall grant a certificate of election to the person having the highest number of votes, and shall also issue a proclamation declaring the election of such person. In case there shall be no choice, by reason of any two or more persons having an equal and the highest tie number of votes for either of such offices, the Governor shall by proclamation order a new election to fill said offices. [L. 1913, Chap. 205, p. 394.]

§ 3423. Secretary, When to Send for Returns.

If the returns of the election of any county in this state shall not be received at the office of Secretary of State within thirty days after the election, the Secretary shall forthwith send a messenger to the county court of such county, whose duty it shall be to furnish said messenger with a copy of such returns, and the said messenger shall be paid out of the county treasury of the said county the sum of twenty cents for each mile he shall necessarily travel in going to and returning from said county.

§ 3424. Votes for Assemblymen, When Returned.

When two or more counties are united in the same senatorial or representative district, the return of votes cast for joint Senator or Representatives to the legislative assembly shall be forwarded by the county clerk of each county to the Secretary of State in like manner as votes cast for judges of the Supreme Court and district attorneys are now required by law to be returned.

§ 3425. Penalty for Official Misconduct.

If any judge or clerk of election, or any other person in any manner concerned in conducting the election, shall corruptly violate any of the provisions of this chapter, he shall forfeit and pay to the county a sum not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$500.00, to be recovered by a civil action in the name of the county court of the proper county. In all elections in this state, the person having the highest number of votes for any office shall be deemed to have been elected.

ELECTION CONTESTS

§ 3426. Notice of Contest.

Any person wishing to contest the election of any person to any county, district, township, or precinct office, may give notice in writing to the person whose election he intends to contest that his election will be contested, stating the cause of such contest briefly, within thirty days from the time said person shall claim to have been elected.

§ 3427. Service of Notice—Contest, How Heard.

Said notice shall be served in the same manner as a summons issued out of the circuit court, ten days before any hearing upon such contest as herein provided shall take place, and shall state the time and place that such hearing shall be had. Upon the return of said notice served to the clerk of the county, he shall thereupon enter the same upon his issue docket as an appeal case, and the same shall be heard in its order by the circuit court; *provided*, that if the case cannot be determined by the circuit court in term time within one month after the termination of said election, the judge of the circuit court may hear and determine the same at chambers as soon thereafter as may be practicable, and shall make all necessary orders for the trial of the case, and carrying his judgment into effect; *provided*, that this section shall not apply to township or precinct officers. In case of contest between any persons claiming to be elected to any township or precinct office, said notice shall be served in the manner aforesaid, and shall be returned to the county court of the county.

§ 3428. Contest for Precinct Offices.

Upon the return of said notice to the said county court, and on the day and at the place therein named, the county judge shall hear and determine such contest, and make all necessary orders for trial of the cause and carrying his judgment into effect.

§ 3429. Trial—Election Certificate and Appeal.

Each party shall be entitled to subpoenas and subpoenas *duces tecum*, as in ordinary cases of law; and the court shall hear and determine, without the intervention of jury, the same, in such manner as shall carry into effect the expressed will of a majority of the legal voters, as indicated by their votes for such office, not regarding technicalities or errors in spelling the name of any candidate for such office; and the county clerk shall issue a certificate to the person declared to be duly elected by said court, which shall be conclusive

evidence of the right of said person to hold said office; *provided*, that the judgment or decision of the circuit court in term time, or a decision of a judge thereof in vacation, as the case may be, may be removed to the Supreme Court, in such other manner as is provided for removing causes from the circuit court to the Supreme Court; and *provided further*, that appeals may be taken from the decision of the county court to the circuit court, as in other cases—in all of which cases the party removing any such judgment or decision by appeal shall file in the proper court a bond to the opposite party, in such sum and with such sureties as shall be prescribed by a judge thereof, conditioned for the payment of all costs that may be properly taxed against him.

§ 3430. Chapter, How Construed.

This chapter shall not be construed so as to impair in any way the right of any person to contest any election in the manner otherwise provided by law.

RESIGNATIONS, VACANCIES, ETC.

§ 3431. Resignations—Elections to Fill Vacancies.

Any person who shall receive a certificate of his election as a member of the legislative assembly, coroner, or commissioner of the county court, shall be at liberty to resign such office, though he may not have entered upon the execution of its duties or taken the requisite oath of office; and when any vacancy shall happen in the office of member of the Senate or House of Representatives, by death, resignation, or otherwise, and a session of the legislature is to take place before the next biennial election, the Governor shall issue a writ of election, directed to the sheriff of the county, or sheriffs of the counties composing the district in which such vacancy shall occur, commanding him or them to notify the several judges of election in his county or their district to hold a special election to fill such vacancy or vacancies, at a time appointed by the Governor.

§ 3432. To Whom Resignations Are Made.

Resignations shall be made as follows:

1. By the Secretary of State and State Treasurer, and by all officers elected by the legislature, to the Governor.
2. By all officers who hold their offices by election to the officer or officers respectively authorized by law to order a special election to fill such offices, respectively.
3. By all other officers holding their offices by appointment, to the body, board, or officer that appointed them.

§ 3433. Office—When Becomes Vacant.

Every office shall become vacant on the occurring of either of the following events before the expiration of the term of such office:

1. The death of the incumbent.
2. His resignation.
3. His removal.
4. His ceasing to be an inhabitant of the district, county, town, or village for which he shall have been elected or appointed, or within which the duties of his office are required to be discharged.
5. His conviction of any infamous crime, or of any offense involving a violation of his oath.
6. His refusal or neglect to take his oath of office, or to give or renew his official bond, or to deposit such oath or bond within the time prescribed by law.
7. The decision of a competent tribunal declaring void his election or appointment.

§ 3434. Office, When Governor to Declare Vacant.

The Governor shall also declare vacant the office of every officer required by law to execute an official bond whenever a judgment shall be obtained against such officer for a breach of the conditions of such bond.

§ 3435. Vacancy During Recess of Assembly.

Whenever a vacancy shall occur during the recess of the legislature in any office which the legislature is authorized to fill by election, the Governor, unless it is otherwise specially provided, may appoint some suitable person to perform the duties of such office.

§ 3436. Vacancies, When Filled by County Court.

When at any time there shall be in either of the offices of county clerk, sheriff, coroner, or any county or precinct office, no officer duly authorized to execute the duties thereof, some suitable person may be appointed by the county court to perform the duties of either of said offices.

§ 3437. Terms of Appointees—Must Qualify.

Every such person so appointed in pursuance of either of the two last preceding sections shall, before proceeding to execute the duties assigned him, qualify in the same manner as required by law of the officer in whose place he shall be appointed, and he shall continue to exercise and perform the duties of the office to which he shall be appointed until such vacancy shall be regularly supplied as provided by law.

§ 3438. Congressional Vacancy.

Whenever a vacancy may occur in the office of Representative in Congress from this state from any cause whatever, the Governor shall issue his writ of election to fill such vacancy in the same manner and under the same regulations as are prescribed by law to fill vacancies in the legislative assembly.

§ 3439. Commencement of Terms of Office.

The term of office of all officers elected shall begin to run from the time of their election, unless some other express provision is made by law.

§ 1. Office of Governor, When Term of Begins.

The official term of the Governor of this state shall commence upon the publication of the returns by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as provided in Section 4, Article V, of the Constitution; or in case of an election of the Governor by the legislative assembly, as provided in Section 5 of Article V of the Constitution of Oregon, his official term shall commence immediately upon such election; and he shall be inaugurated by taking the oath of office. [L. 1913, Chap. 84, p. 137.]

§ 3443. Election of Presidential Electors.

On the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1864, and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected by the qualified electors of this state as many electors of President and Vice-President as this state may be entitled to elect of Senators and Representatives in Congress.

§ 3444. When to Convene—Vacancies; Duty of Electors.

The electors of President and Vice-President shall convene at the seat of government on the second Monday in January next after their election, at the hour of twelve of the clock at noon of that day, and if there shall be any vacancy in the office of an elector, occasioned by death, refusal to act, neglect to attend, or otherwise, the electors present shall immediately proceed to fill by *viva voce* and plurality of votes, such vacancy in the electoral college, and when all the electors shall appear, or the vacancies, if any, shall have been filled as above provided, such electors shall proceed to perform the duties required of them by the Constitution and laws of the United States. [L. 1913, Chap. 53, p. 84.]

§ 3446. Compensation of Electors.

Every such elector who shall attend at the time and place appointed, and give his vote for President and Vice-President shall be entitled to receive from this state \$3.00 for each day's

attendance at such election and \$3.00 for every twenty miles' travel in going to and returning from the place where the electors shall meet, on the usually traveled route.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS

§ 1. County Clerk to Procure Materials and Assistance for Registration.

The county clerk in each county in this state shall procure such materials and clerical assistance as may be needed in registering the electors of the county in accordance with the provisions of this act. The Board of Commissioners or county court in each county shall order to be paid out of the county treasury the reasonable and necessary expenses so incurred by the county clerk. [L. 1915, Chap. 225, pp. 299, 300.]

§ 2. Card Index System to Be Used; Style and Form of Card.

In registering electors, the county clerk in each county shall use the card index system. The official registration card shall be made from stock of quality that will admit of their lasting indefinitely; said registration cards shall be four by six inches in size, printed and ruled in substantially the following form:

Surname	Given Name	Party
Male _____ Female _____ P. O. Address _____		
(Where mail is received.)		
Precinct _____	Residence _____	Room No. _____
Sec., Twp. and Range; Street and No. If in city.		
(If elector is native born) Parents' full names _____		
Where born (City, County, State or Country) _____		
Husband's name, born where? _____		
(If unmarried, state so.)		
Naturalization Record (Final or Second Papers)		

	Date	City and State	Name of Court
Self			
Husband			
Father			

I, having been first duly sworn, say, upon oath:

That I am a citizen of the United States and a qualified elector over 21 years of age, and the statements herein entered as to my qualifications as an elector are true and that I am in good faith a member of the party with which I have registered.

_____, (Signature of Elector.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, _____, 191—.

_____, Official Registrar.

Judge of Election for _____ Precinct.

By _____, Deputy.

City Recorder for _____, Oregon.

Notary Public for Oregon.

(Erase Titles to suit.)

They shall be punched with a hole five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, in the middle of the bottom side and the bottom of said hole shall be three-eighths of an inch from the bottom of the card. The cards shall be sorted in alphabetical order for each precinct, and the precinct groups shall also be arranged in alphabetical or numerical order. Said cards shall be known as the Register of Electors, and shall be public records and shall be kept in the office of the county clerk as other public records are kept. [L. 1915, Chap. 225, pp. 300, 301.]

§ 3. No Charge for Registration; Information Required; Naturalized Citizens to Exhibit Papers.

Every elector may be registered without charge by personally appearing in the office of the county clerk, and stating the following facts, which the clerk shall enter in permanent writing or typewriting upon the official registration cards.

Full name of elector, postoffice address, name or number of precinct, residence of the elector, which shall include in the country, the section, township and range, or in the city the street and number, the room and floor, if there be any, or such other information as may definitely locate the elector's residence, place of birth, parents' full name, whether naturalized, if naturalized, the time, place, and court of naturalization, as evidenced by the final citizenship papers or a duly authenticated copy or certificate thereof, made by the proper officer of the court where said papers were issued and exhibited by the elector, and the name of the political party with which the elector affiliates, unless he refuses to name his party preference, in which case the clerk shall enter the word "refused." *Provided, however,* that all persons heretofore registered in said county as fully naturalized citizens shall not be required to exhibit their citizenship papers when registering under this act.

If the elector is registered by the clerk in person, he shall so sign his own name in attestation thereof, and if the elector is registered by a deputy, then, in addition to the name of the clerk, the particular deputy actually registering the elector shall sign his name, at length, in attestation thereof. [L. 1915, Chap. 225, p. 301.]

§ 4. County Clerk to Register All Qualified Electors Upon Request; Closed Periods Preceding Elections.

The county clerk shall register any qualified elector who may request to be registered at any time after the first Monday in January, 1916, except that he shall refuse to register any elector during 30 days next preceding any general or primary

election, or 15 days next preceding any special election, held throughout the county. In case such special election is not held throughout the county, he shall not register any electors residing in any precinct in which a special election is to be held during the 15 days next preceding such special election. If the county clerk wrongfully refuses to register any qualified elector, such elector may proceed by mandamus to compel him to do so. This law shall not operate to prevent any additional registration required by the charter or ordinance of any incorporated city or town. [Laws 1915, Chap. 225, pp. 301, 302.]

§ 5. Registration on Election Day.

Any elector who is not registered as provided in this act may register upon election day by giving the information provided for in Section 3 of this act on the card provided in Section 2 of this act, and making oath to the same before one of the judges of the election board where he desires to vote. On the back of this card he shall secure the affidavits of two freeholders who are personally acquainted with the elector and his qualifications as an elector, which affidavit shall be in the following form:

REGISTRATION BLANK "A"

(For use before the Election Board only.)

We, the undersigned witnesses, do hereby swear, that we have hereto subscribed our true name and address and we are each freeholders in this county; that we are each personally acquainted with the elector named on the back hereof and know that his residence as stated is correct, and that we believe all his other statements to be true.

Signature

Postoffice

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the two witnesses on the date mentioned in the jurat on the other side hereof.

_____, Judge of Election.

Caution: As this and the affidavit on the other side forms a permanent registration, all blank spaces must be correctly filled in.

These registrations shall be transmitted to the county clerk in a separate package as other election matter is transmitted. Within 30 days after the date of said election the county clerk shall examine such registrations, and if he finds them to be complete in accordance with the terms of this act he shall file the same in the Register of Electors. If the affidavits on both sides of said card have not been made and completed in the manner provided by this Act, he shall notify the elector to that effect and such cards shall not be placed in the Register of Electors.

Provided, however, that in all counties having more than 100,000 inhabitants any elector who is not registered as provided in this act, in registering on election day shall secure the affidavit of six, instead of two freeholders on Registration Blank "A," in addition to the other requirements of this section, and such registration on election day shall not constitute a permanent registration. The county clerk of such counties shall provide such Registration Blank "A" with suitable spaces for the six signatures, but upon receipt of the same he shall not place the same in the Register of Electors. [L. 1915, Chap. 225, pp. 302, 303.]

§ 6. Registration in Advance of Qualification.

Any elector who may complete his residence during the period in which the registers are closed, or who may attain the age of 21 years, may register during a period of 30 days next preceding the closing of the registration for the election at which he desires to vote, but the clerk shall indorse upon the registration card in red ink these words:

Qualified to vote ——— (month) (day) ——— (year) ———.

[L. 1915, Chap. 225, p. 303.]

§ 7. Electors at County Seat to Register With County Clerk.

Electors who reside in the municipality wherein is situated the county seat shall register in person with the county clerk. [L. 1915, Chap. 225, p. 303.]

§ 8. Registration of Electors Not Convenient to County Seat or Outside of County or State.

Electors who do not reside in the limits described in Section 7 of this act, may register without charge before any official registrar in the county, or with the county clerk. Such official registrar shall receive 10 cents for each voter registered, to be paid by the county court of such county. Electors absent from their county may register before any notary public, or county clerk, in the county where they may be. In such case the notary public or county clerk shall mail the affidavit of the elector to the county clerk of the elector's county and may collect a fee not to exceed 25 cents from such elector. Any elector who may be absent from the state upon business of the state or of the United States, may be registered by subscribing to the affidavit required of a resident elector before a notary public and mailing such affidavit to the county clerk of the county in which the elector claims his residence; *provided*, the clerk may reject the registration of any person whom he believes to be disqualified.

The county clerk of each county shall appoint official registrars, who shall have jurisdiction in such precincts in his

county as the county clerk shall designate, and shall have power to administer oath for the purposes provided in this act. Such registrars shall qualify by subscribing to the usual oath of office and shall hold office at the pleasure of the county clerk, but not beyond the term for which the county clerk was elected. [L. 1915, Chap. 225, p. 303.]

§ 9. County Clerk to Furnish Supplies; Discretion as to Registrations.

The county clerk shall furnish the official registrars of his county with the necessary supplies and instruct them in their duties. He may reject the registration made by any notary public or official registrar of any elector whom he may determine to be disqualified, or who has not stated the facts required by law, but such elector may appeal from his determination to the circuit court. All such registering officers shall at the end of each week mail all registrations made by them to the county clerk. [L. 1915, Chap. 225, pp. 303, 304.]

§ 10. After Registering in 1916, Not Necessary to Register Again During Residence in Same Precinct Except on Failure to Vote.

It shall be the duty of every elector in the state to register for any election after the first Monday in January, 1916. As long as the elector resides in the precinct in which he registers and votes at, at least, one election held throughout the county within the biennial election period ending on the thirtieth day of November following the regular biennial general election, he shall not be required to register again. If the elector fails to vote as stated above, he shall re-register, except as otherwise provided in Section 12 of this act. If the elector removes to another precinct or to another county in this state, or if the boundaries of the precinct in which he registered shall have been changed, or if he desires to change from one political party to another, or if the name of the elector is changed by marriage, he may register again at his request. On the back of the card containing such re-registration he shall cause his former registration to be canceled in substantially the following form:

REGISTRATION BLANK "B"

(To be used when re-registering)

I hereby request that my previous registration in _____ Precinct
in _____ County, Oregon, be cancelled for the reason that _____.
Witness: _____, (Signature of Elector.)

Signature of Officer.

Official Title.

Note.—State reason for requesting cancellation of registration. A voter in re-registering must sign Blank "B" in addition to the form on the other side.

In case the elector removes from one county to another, it shall be sufficient to send the card provided in Section 2 of this act to the county in which he registers and to send the Registration Blank "B," without being executed on the back thereof, to the county in which he formerly registered. [L. 1915, Chap. 225, p. 304.]

§ 11. County Clerk to Keep Cards and Lists in Alphabetical Order and Furnish to Election Board.

The county clerk shall arrange the cards for each election precinct in alphabetical order according to surname. He shall then make a list of all the registered voters in each precinct in alphabetical order. Said list shall be on a good grade of durable paper and shall be typewritten and shall be substantially in the following form:

VOTERS LIST

List of all the registered voters in _____ Precinct in _____ County, Oregon, for the election to be held in said precinct on _____, 191—.

Surname	Given Name	Voted	Party

State of Oregon, •

County of _____

} ss.

I, _____, County Clerk of the above-named county and State, do hereby certify that the foregoing list, containing _____ names, is a full and complete list of all the voters registered in the above-named precinct for the election to be held on the date above named.

_____, County Clerk.

The above list shall be certified to by the county clerk under his hand and the seal of the county court and shall be transmitted to the election boards as other election supplies are transmitted, and the above lists shall have the same force and effect as any precinct register heretofore prescribed by law, and the words "precinct register" as appearing in any place in the Election Laws of Oregon shall be deemed to mean the Voters Lists as above described. It shall not be necessary for the clerk to give the party affiliation of the elector for any election other than a primary nominating election. *Provided, however,* that in all counties having more than 100,000 inhabitants the residence of the elector shall be stated on the Voters List. [L. 1915, Chap. 225, pp. 304, 305.]

§ 12. Comparison of Register With Poll Books; Removal of Names of Electors Not Voting; Notice; Reinstatement; Cancellation.

Not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days after the regular biennial election in November, 1916, and

biennially thereafter, the county clerk shall compare the poll books of all general and primary elections, and any other elections held throughout the county during the previous two years, with the register of electors, and if it appears that any one is on said register who does not appear on said poll books to have voted at, at least, one such election during such period, the county clerk shall remove the said card from the Register of Electors. Said cards so removed shall be retained for a period of one year and may then be destroyed. Any person whose card is so removed from the Register of Electors shall be notified by the county clerk by sending a notice to his postoffice address as appearing on said card within five days from the time that his registration is so removed. The said notice may be on a postal card and may be substantially in the following form:

It appearing from the poll books that you have not voted in _____ Precinct at any election held throughout this county for the period of two years, you are hereby notified that in pursuance of the law your registration will be cancelled unless this card is returned within ten days from the date hereof.

Dated at _____, Oregon, _____, 191—.

_____, County Clerk.

I hereby certify that I still reside in the above precinct and that my present postoffice address is as appears on the back hereof, and request that my name remain on the Register of Electors.

_____, Signature of Elector.

If said card is returned within 10 days, signed by the elector, the county clerk shall file his registration card in its proper place in the Register of Electors, otherwise he shall permanently cancel said registration. [L. 1915, Chap. 225, pp. 305, 306.]

§ 13. Test of Qualification of Elector; Challenge.

Upon the day of election the judges of election, as soon as an elector applying to vote has given his name and residence to the election clerks, shall ask the elector if he is registered, and also examine the Voters List. Notwithstanding the elector is registered, his right to vote may be challenged and tried at any time before his ballot is actually deposited in the ballot box. If he appears to be registered and is challenged, he shall subscribe to the form of oath prescribed in Section 2 of this act. The judges, in their discretion, may take such testimony as they deem necessary to establish the elector's right to vote, and shall permit such proper questions by any elector present as shall tend to show the qualification or disqualification of such person to vote. [L. 1915, Chap. 225, p. 306.]

§ 14. Act Applies to Municipal Corporations.

The provisions of this act shall apply to all municipal corporations of this state in which registration of voters is required by charter or ordinance, except as may be otherwise provided by their charter or ordinances. As to municipal corporations whose boundaries are co-terminous with one election precinct or a group of election precincts, and in which the boundaries of the individual precincts or wards are co-terminous with one county election precinct or a group of precincts, it shall be the duty of the city recorder, or other officer of any such municipality performing the duties usually performed by a city recorder, to apply to the county clerk of the county in which such municipality is situated not less than thirty (30) days prior to any general city election or fifteen (15) days before any special election for the Voters Lists mentioned in Section 11, of the election precincts lying within the boundaries of such municipality, and such county clerk shall furnish the same completed to a date thirty (30) days prior to the date of such general election and fifteen (15) days prior to such special election, but no later. The said cities shall pay to the county furnishing such list, the reasonable cost of making the same, not exceeding fifty cents per hundred names. [L. 1915, Chap. 225, pp. 306, 307.]

§ 15. Voters' Lists, Affidavits and Certificates to Be Returned With Election Returns.

The Voters Lists, and all affidavits and certificates filed, shall be returned along with the other election returns, sealed and marked on the cover with the contents and the name of the precinct, to the county clerk of the county. [L. 1915, Chap. 225, p. 307.]

§ 16. How Elector Removing to Another Precinct After Books Close May Vote in New Precinct.

Any registered elector who changes his residence within the county in which he is registered during the period in which the registers are closed by law, may procure from the county clerk of his county a certificate of his registration. On a request stating in which precinct such elector registered, such county clerk shall make such certificate under the seal of the county court. Such elector may be permitted to vote in the precinct in which he resides without the formality of Blank "A" as required by this act, upon delivering to the election officials of his election precinct a certificate of registration in his former precinct, and by subscribing an oath before one of the judges of the election board, stating

his present residence and that he has removed to said residence since the close of the registration books. This certificate shall be subject to challenge as is the Voters List provided for by this act, and shall be invalid for all purposes after the next general, primary or special election following the date of issue, and shall be sealed and returned to the county clerk in the manner provided by this act for returning Blank "A" affidavits. [L. 1915, Chap. 225, p. 307.]

§ 17. How Elector May Vote in Another County From That in Which He Is Registered; May Vote for State and District Officers Only.

Any registered elector who may be absent from the county on the day of election may procure from the county clerk of his county a certificate of his registration. On a request stating in which precinct such elector registered, such county clerk shall make such certificate under the seal of the county court and the same may be accepted by the election officials of any precinct in any county of the state as evidence of the right of the person named therein to vote for state or state and district officers and measures, as the case may be. Such certificate shall be subject to challenge as is the Voters List provided for by this act and shall be invalid for all purposes after the next general election for state officers following the date of issuance and shall be returned to the county clerk in the manner provided by this act for returning Blank "A" affidavits. [L. 1915, Chap. 225, p. 307.]

§ 18. Laws Repealed By This Act.

Sections 3447, 3448, 3449, 3450, 3451, 3452, 3453, 3454, 3455, 3456, 3457, 3458, 3459, 3460, 3461, 3462, 3463, 3464, 3465 and 3466 of Lord's Oregon Laws, and Chapter 323 of the General Laws of Oregon for 1913, are hereby repealed. [L. 1915, Chap. 225, pp. 307, 308.]

§ 19. Penalty for Failure to Enforce Law.

Any county clerk or clerk of the county court of any county, or any deputy of either of such officers, or any judge or clerk of election, or any municipal officer, or any official registrar or notary public, who shall willfully fail to perform or enforce any of the provisions of this chapter, or any person who shall willfully or fraudulently register more than once without cancelling his former registration, or register under any but his true name, or attempt to vote by impersonating another who is registered, contrary to the provisions of this chapter, or willfully register in any precinct where he is not a resident at the time of registering, upon

conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than three years, or by fine not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$2,000.00, or both such fine and imprisonment. Any person who shall falsely swear to any affidavit required by this chapter shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction shall be punished accordingly. [L. 1915, Chap. 225, p. 308.]

§ 1. County Clerk to Strike Names of Non-Citizens From Registration Lists.

The county clerk in each county in this state shall remove and strike from the registration books, card indexes, or registers of electors, the names of all persons who appear by the registration records of his office not to be citizens of the United States, and whose names now appear on such registration books, card indexes and registers of electors. [L. 1915, Chap. 182, p. 221.]

§ 2. Persons to Be Notified of Removal of Names; May Re-Register on Proof of Citizenship.

That all persons whose names are so removed and stricken from the said registration books, card indexes, and registers of electors, shall be notified by the county clerk in writing of such removal, by sending a notice to such person to his or her post-office address, as appearing on such registration books, card indexes, and registers of electors. If any persons, whose names are so removed, can and do prove to the county clerk that they are in fact citizens of the United States, then, and in that case, they shall be entitled to re-register as voters. [L. 1915, Chap. 182, p. 221, 222.]

§ 3. Books to Be Opened Fifteen Days for Re-Registration on Proof of Citizenship.

That the county clerk in each county in the state shall open the registration books, card indexes, and registers of electors in his county for a period of fifteen (15) days after the taking effect of this act, and not less than fifteen (15) days before any primary election, or thirty (30) days before any special or general election, so as to enable all persons, whose names were removed and stricken from the registration books, card indexes, and registers of electors, and who prove that they are citizens of the United States, to re-register as voters. [L. 1915, Chap. 182, p. 222.]

§ 4. Re-Registration at Polls.

Nothing in this act is intended to or shall be held to deprive any person whose name has been removed and stricken from the

registration books, card indexes, and registers of electors, as above provided, and who is a citizen of the United States, from re-registering at the polls, as provided in the General Laws of the State of Oregon. [L. 1915, Chap. 182, p. 222.]

§ 1. Voters in Certain School Districts Required to State Under Oath Whether or Not They Are Taxpayers.

That in any county containing a school district which now has or hereafter may have a population of more than twenty thousand children of school age, the county clerk shall, in addition to such other information as may be required by law, require voters when registering to state under oath whether they are taxpayers within the meaning of Section 4089 of Lord's Oregon Laws. [L. 1915, Chap. 237, p. 338.]

§ 2. Precinct Registers to Show Voters Who Are Taxpayers.

The county clerk in all such counties as come within the class mentioned in Section 1 of this act, shall prepare and use precinct registers, which, in addition to the information otherwise required by law, show in a separate column the registered voters residing in such district who are taxpayers within the meaning of Section 4089 of Lord's Oregon Laws. [L. 1915, Chap. 237, p. 338.]

§ 3467. Duty to Challenge Voter, When.

It shall be the duty of each clerk or elector present to challenge any person offering to register whom he shall know or suspect not to be qualified as an elector. If the person so challenged shall refuse to answer fully any questions touching his qualifications as an elector which shall be put to him by the registering officer, the registering officer shall refuse to register him. The qualifications of the applicant as an elector shall be determined in the first instance by the registering officer, from the evidence produced before him, and if he finds the applicant disqualified to vote at the next election he shall reject the application, but if he finds him qualified he shall register him. If rejected, the name and place of alleged residence of each applicant for registration, and the date when rejected, shall be entered in a separate list for each precinct, kept by the registering officer.

Laws 1901, Page 328. Provisions of Australian Ballot Law Applicable.

The following sections of the act, commonly known as the "Australian Ballot Law," approved February 13, 1891, at page 8, shall apply to elections held under this act, namely,

Sections 3317 to 3323, 3325 to 3331, 3337, 3338, 3341 to 3345, 3393, 3396, 3397, 3400, 3401, 3402, 3404, 3407 to 3412, 3414, 3415 and 3416.

This section was Section 26 of the act approved February 28, 1901, providing for primary elections in cities having a population of more than ten thousand inhabitants. All of said act, except this section, was repealed by the direct primary nominating elections law, adopted by the people at the general election held June 6, 1904, and although it appears to have no effect it is published with this compilation for the reason that it still remains on the statute books.

§ 3468. Penalty for Voting Illegally, or Improperly Influencing Voters, or Tampering With Ballots.

Any person voting or offering to vote at any such election who would not be qualified to vote in the election precinct at the general election then next ensuing, or who has voted at the primary election of any other political party or association held for the purpose of electing delegates to any convention at which the candidates of the respective parties are to be chosen for the ensuing election, or who shall vote more than once at the same or different polls on the same day at the same primary election, or, knowing that he is not a qualified voter at such election, willfully votes or offers to vote at such election, or willfully aids or abets any one not qualified to vote at such primary election in voting or attempting to vote at such election, or by offering or giving or promising to give a reward or bribe or money or any valuable consideration, either directly or indirectly, to attempt to influence or to influence any voter in giving or withholding his vote at such election, or by bribery or by corrupt or unlawful means prevents or attempts to prevent any voter from attending or voting at such election, or if any one places any ballot in any ballot box in use at such election which has not been regularly voted and permitted to be voted by the judges thereat, or any one concealing or destroying or removing any ballot from such ballot box for the purpose of destroying or altering the same, or changing the result of the election, or for any other purpose except for the purpose of counting such ballots after the polls are closed, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$200.00 or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than two nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

§ 3469. Challenges—Oath Required—Refusal to Answer Questions—Attempt to Vote by Rejected Voter.

If any person offering to vote at any primary election be challenged by a judge or any qualified elector at said election as to his right to vote thereat, an oath shall be administered to him by one of the judges that he will truly answer all questions

touching his right to vote at such election, and if he refuse to answer any question which may be put to him touching his right to vote at such election, or if it appear that he is not a qualified voter under the provisions of this act, his vote shall be rejected; and if any person whose vote has been so rejected shall offer to vote at the same election at any other polling place, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished as provided in Section 3468.

DIRECT LEGISLATION ELECTIONS

§ 3470. Form of Petition for Referendum.

The following shall be substantially the form of petition for the referendum to the people on any act passed by the legislative assembly of the State of Oregon, or by a city council:

WARNING

It is a felony for any one to sign any initiative or referendum petition with any other name than his own, or to knowingly sign his more than once for the same measure, or to sign such petition when he is not a legal voter.

PETITION FOR REFERENDUM

To the Honorable ———, Secretary of State for the State of Oregon (or to the Honorable ———, clerk, auditor, or recorder, as the case may be, of the city of ———):

We, the undersigned citizens and legal voters of the State of Oregon (and the district of ———, county ———, or city of ———, as the case may be), respectfully order that the Senate (or House) Bill No.—, entitled (title of act, and if the petition is against less than the whole act then set forth here the part or parts on which the referendum is sought), passed by the ——— Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, at the regular (special) session of said Legislative Assembly, shall be referred to the people of the State (district of ———, county of ———, or city of ———, as the case may be), for their approval or rejection, at the regular (special) election to be held on the ——— day of ———, A. D. 19—, and each for himself says: I have personally signed this petition; I am a legal voter of the State of Oregon, and (district of ———, county of ———, city of ———, as the case may be); my residence and postoffice are correctly written after my name. Name ———, Residence ———, Postoffice ——— (If in a city, street and number.)

(Here follow twenty numbered lines for signatures.)

§ 3471. Form of Initiative Petition.

The following shall be substantially the form of petition for any law, amendment to the Constitution of the State of Oregon, city ordinance or amendment to a city charter, proposed by the initiative:

WARNING

It is a felony for any to sign any initiative or referendum petition with any name other than his own, or to knowingly sign his name more than once for the measure, or to sign such petition when he is not a legal voter.

INITIATIVE PETITION

To the Honorable _____, Secretary of State for the State of Oregon
(or to the Honorable _____, clerk, auditor, or recorder, as the
case may be, for the city of _____):

We, the undersigned citizens and legal voters of the State of Oregon
(and of the district of _____, county of _____, or city of _____,
as the case may be), respectfully demand that the following proposed
law (or amendment to the constitution, ordinance, or amendment to
the city charter, as the case may be), shall be submitted to the legal
voters of the State of Oregon (district of _____, county of _____,
or city of _____, as the case may be), for their approval or rejection
at the regular general election, or (regular or special city election),
to be held on the _____ day of _____, A. D. 19____, and each for himself
says: I have personally signed this petition; I am a legal voter of the
State of Oregon (and of the district of _____, county of _____,
city of _____, as the case may be); my residence and postoffice are
correctly written after my name.

Name _____, Residence _____, Postoffice _____
(If in a city, street and number.)

(Here follow twenty numbered lines for signatures.)

**§ 3472. Further of Petitions—Filing and Procedure Thereon—
Measures Excepted.**

Before or at the time of beginning to circulate any
petition for the referendum to the people on any act passed
by the legislative assembly of the State of Oregon, or for
any law, amendment to the Constitution of the State of Oregon,
city ordinance or amendment to a city charter, proposed by
the initiative, the person or persons or organization or organi-
zations under whose authority the measure is to be referred
or initiated shall send or deliver to the Secretary of State, or
city clerk, recorder or auditor, as the case may be, a copy of
such petition duly signed which shall be filed by said officer in
his office, who shall immediately examine the same and specify
the form and kind and size of paper on which such petition
shall be printed for circulation for signatures.

To every sheet of petitioners' signatures shall be attached
a full and correct copy of the measure so proposed by initia-
tive petition; but such petition may be filed by the Secretary
of State in numbered sections for convenience in handling.
Each sheet of petitioners' signatures upon referendum peti-
tions shall be attached to a full and correct copy of the meas-
ure on which the referendum is demanded and may be filed
in numbered sections in like manner as initiative petitions.
Not more than 20 signatures on one sheet shall be counted.
When any such initiative or referendum petition shall be
offered for filing the Secretary of State shall detach the
sheets containing the signatures and affidavits and cause
them all to be attached to one or more printed copies of the
measure so proposed by initiative or referendum petitions;
provided, all petitions for the initiative and for the referen-

dum and sheets for signatures shall be printed on a good quality of bond or ledger paper on pages 8½ inches in width by 13 inches in length, with a margin of 1¾ inches at the top for binding; if the aforesaid sheets shall be too bulky for convenient binding in one volume, they may be bound in two or more volumes, those in each volume to be attached to a single printed copy of such measure. If any such measure shall, at the ensuing election, be approved by the people, then the copies thereof so preserved, with the sheets and signatures and affidavits, and a certified copy of the Governor's proclamation declaring the same to have been approved by the people, shall be bound together in such form that they may be conveniently identified and preserved. The Secretary of State shall cause every such measure so approved by the people to be printed with the General Laws enacted by the next ensuing session of the legislative assembly, with the date of the Governor's proclamation declaring the same to have been approved by the people. This act shall not apply to the general laws governing the method of determining whether stock of any kind shall be permitted to run at large in any county or portion thereof, nor to the provisions of the local option liquor laws providing methods of determining whether the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited in any county, city, precinct, ward or district. [L. 1913, Chap. 359, p. 743.]

§ 8473. Verification of Petition.

Each and every sheet of every such petition containing signatures shall be verified on the face thereof, in substantially the following form, by the person who circulated said sheet of said petition, by his or her affidavit thereon and as a part thereof:

STATE OF OREGON,

County of _____

} ss.

I, _____, being first duly sworn, say: That I am personally acquainted with all the persons who signed this sheet of the foregoing petition, and each of them signed his or her name thereto in my presence; I believe that each has stated his or her name, postoffice address and residence correctly, and that each signer is a legal voter of the State of Oregon and county of _____. (Or of the city of _____, as the case may be.)

(Signature and postoffice address of affiant.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, A. D. 19____.

(Signature and title of officer before whom oath is made, and his postoffice address.)

The forms herein given are not mandatory, and if substantially followed in any petition it shall be sufficient, disregarding clerical and merely technical errors. [L. 1913, Chap. 359, p. 744.]

§ 3474. Mandamus to Compel Filing—Jurisdiction and Procedure.

If the Secretary of State shall refuse to accept and file any petition for the initiative or for the referendum any citizen may apply, within ten days after such refusal, to the circuit court for a writ of mandamus to compel him to do so. If it shall be decided by the court that such petition is legally sufficient, the Secretary of State shall then file it, with a certified copy of the judgment attached thereto, as of the date on which it was originally offered for filing in his office. On a showing that any petition filed is not legally sufficient, the court may enjoin the Secretary of State and all other officers from certifying or printing on the official ballot for the ensuing election the ballot title and numbers of such measure. All such suits shall be advanced on the court docket and heard and decided by the court as quickly as possible. Either party may appeal to the Supreme Court within ten days after a decision is rendered. The circuit court of Marion County shall have jurisdiction in all cases of measures to be submitted to the electors of the state at large; in cases of local and special measures, the circuit court of the county, or of one of the counties in which such measures are to be voted upon, shall have jurisdiction; in cases of municipal legislation the circuit court of the county in which the city concerned is situated shall have jurisdiction.

§ 3475. Attorney General to Frame Ballot Title—Appeal.

When any measure shall be filed with the Secretary of State to be referred to the people of the state, or of any county or district composed of one or more counties, either by the legislative assembly or by referendum petition, and when any measure shall be proposed by initiative petition, the Secretary of State shall forthwith transmit to the Attorney General of the state a copy thereof, and within ten days thereafter the Attorney General shall provide and return to the Secretary of State a ballot title for said measure. The ballot title shall contain: 1. The name or names of the person or persons, organization, or organizations under whose authority the measure was initiated or referred. 2. A distinctive short title in not exceeding ten words by which the measure is commonly referred to or spoken of by the public or press; and 3. A general title which may be distinct from the legislative title of the measure, expressing in not more than 100 words the purpose of the measure. The ballot title shall be printed with the numbers of the measure, on the official ballot. In making such ballot title the Attorney General shall, to the best of his ability, give a true and impartial statement of the purpose of the measure, and in such language that the

ballot title shall not be intentionally an argument, or likely to create prejudice, either for or against the measure. Any person who is dissatisfied with the ballot title provided by the Attorney General for any measure may appeal from his decision to the circuit court, as provided by Section 3474, by petition, praying for different title and setting forth the reasons why the title prepared by the Attorney General is insufficient or unfair. No appeal shall be allowed from the decision of the Attorney General on a ballot title, unless the same is taken within 10 days after said decision is filed. A copy of every such decision shall be served by the Secretary of State or the clerk of the court, upon the person offering or filing such initiative or referendum petition, or appeal. Service of such decision may be by mail or telegraph and shall be made forthwith. Said circuit court shall thereupon examine said measure, hear arguments, and in its decision thereon certify to the Secretary of State a ballot title for the measure in accord with the intent of this section. The decision of the circuit court shall be final. The Secretary of State shall print on the official ballot the title thus certified to him. [L. 1913, Chap. 36, p. 67.]

§ 3476. Designation and Numbering of Measures.

The Secretary of State, at the time he furnishes to the county clerks of the several counties certified copies of the names of the candidates for state and district offices, shall furnish to each of said county clerks his certified copy of the ballot titles and numbers of the several measures to be voted upon at the ensuing general election, and he shall use for each measure the ballot title designated in the manner herein provided. Such ballot title shall not resemble, so far as to probably create confusion, any such title previously filed for any measure to be submitted at that election; he shall number such measures and such ballot titles shall be printed on the official ballot in the order in which the acts referred by the legislative assembly and petitions by the people shall be filed in his office. The affirmative of the first measure shall be numbered 300 and the negative 301 in numerals, and the succeeding measures shall be numbered consecutively 302, 303, 304, 305, and so on, at each election. It shall be the duty of the several county clerks to print said ballot titles and numbers upon the official ballot in the order presented to them by the Secretary of State and the relative position required by law. Measures referred by the legislative assembly shall be designated by the heading "Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly"; measures referred by petition shall be designated "Referendum

Ordered by Petition of the People"; measures proposed by initiative petition shall be designated and distinguished on the ballot by the heading "Proposed by Initiative Petition." [L. 1913, Chap. 359, p. 745.]

§ 3477. Manner of Voting—Result How Determined.

The manner of voting upon measures submitted to the people shall be the same as is now or may be required and provided by law; no measure shall be adopted unless it shall receive an affirmative majority of the total number of respective votes cast on such measure and entitled to be counted under the provisions of this act; that is to say, supposing seventy thousand ballots to be properly marked on any measure, it shall not be adopted unless it shall receive more than thirty-five thousand affirmative votes. If two or more conflicting laws shall be approved by the people at the same election, the law receiving the greatest number of affirmative votes shall be paramount in all particulars as to which there is a conflict, even though such law may not have received the greatest majority of affirmative votes. If two or more conflicting amendments to the constitution shall be approved by the people at the same election, the amendment which receives the greatest number of affirmative votes shall be paramount in all particulars as to which there is conflict, even though such amendment may not have received the greatest majority of affirmative votes.

§ 3478. Measures and Arguments to Be Printed and Distributed.

Not later than the ninetieth day before any regular general election, nor later than 30 days before any special election, at which any proposed law, part of an act or amendment to the Constitution is to be submitted to the people, the Secretary of State shall cause to be printed in pamphlet form a true copy of the title and text of each measure to be submitted, with the number and form in which the ballot title thereof will be printed on the official ballot. The person, committee or duly organized officers of any organization filing any petition for the initiative, but no other person or organization, shall have the right to file with the Secretary of State for printing and distribution any argument advocating such measure; said argument shall be filed not later than the 115th day before the regular election at which the measure is to be voted upon. Any person, committee or organization may file with the Secretary of State, for printing and distribution, any arguments they may desire, opposing any measure, not later than the 105th day immediately preceding such election. Arguments advocating or opposing any meas-

ure referred to the people by the legislative assembly, or by referendum petition, at a regular general election, shall be governed by the same rules as to time, but may be filed with the Secretary of State by any person, committee or organization; in the case of measures submitted at a special election, all arguments in support of such measure at least 60 days before such election. But in every case the person or persons offering such arguments for printing and distribution shall pay to the Secretary of State sufficient money to pay all the expenses for paper and printing to supply one copy with every copy of the measure to be printed by the state; and he shall forthwith notify the persons offering the same of the amount of money necessary. The Secretary of State shall cause one copy of each of said arguments to be bound in the pamphlet copy of the measures to be submitted as herein provided, and all such measures and arguments to be submitted at one election shall be bound together in a single pamphlet. All the printing shall be done by the state, and the pages of said pamphlet shall be numbered consecutively from one to the end. The pages of said pamphlet shall be six by nine inches in size and the printed matter therein shall be set in six-point Roman-faced solid type on not to exceed seven-point body, in two columns of 13 ems in width each to the page with six-point dividing rule and with appropriate heads and printed on a good quality of book paper 25 by 38 inches, weighing not more than 50 pounds to the ream. The title page of every measure bound in said pamphlet shall show its ballot title and ballot number. The title page of each argument shall show the measure or measures it favors or opposes and by what persons or organization it is issued. When such arguments are printed he shall pay the State Printer therefor from the money deposited with him and refund the surplus, if any, to the parties who paid it to him. The cost of printing, binding and distributing the measures proposed and of binding and distributing the arguments, shall be paid by the state as a part of the state printing, it being intended that only the cost of paper and printing the arguments shall be paid by the parties presenting the same, and they shall not be charged any higher rate for such work than is paid by the state for similar work and paper. Not later than the fifty-fifth day before the regular general election at which such measures are to be voted upon the Secretary of State shall transmit by mail, with postage fully prepaid, to every voter in the state whose address he may have, one copy of such pamphlet; *provided*, that if the secretary shall, at or about the same time be mailing any other pamphlet to every voter,

he may, if practicable, bind the matter herein provided for in the first part of said pamphlet, numbering the pages of the entire pamphlet consecutively from one to the end, or he may enclose the pamphlets under one cover. In the case of a special election he shall mail said pamphlet to every voter not less than twenty days before said special election. [L. 1913, Chap. 359, p. 745.]

§ 3479. Counting and Canvass—Proclamation of Result.

The votes on measures and questions shall be counted, canvassed, and returned by the regular boards of judges, clerks and officers, as votes for candidates are counted, canvassed and returned, and the abstract made by the several county clerks of votes on measures shall be returned to the Secretary of State on separate abstract sheets, in the manner provided by Section 3419, for abstracts of votes for state and county officers. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State in the presence of the Governor, to proceed within thirty days after the election, and sooner if the returns be all received, to canvass the votes given for each measure; and the Governor shall forthwith issue his proclamation, giving the whole number of votes cast in the state for and against each measure and question, and declaring such measures as are approved by majority of those voting thereon to be in full force and effect as the law of the State of Oregon from the date of said proclamation; *provided*, that if two or more measures shall be approved at said election which are known to conflict with each other or to contain conflicting provisions he shall also proclaim which is paramount in accordance with the provisions of Section 3477.

§ 3480. Procedure in Cities and Towns.

In all cities and towns which have not or may not provide by ordinance or charter for the manner of exercising the initiative and referendum powers reserved by the Constitution to the people thereof, as to their municipal legislation, the duties required of the Secretary of State by this act, as to state legislation, shall be performed as to such municipal legislation by the city auditor, clerk or recorder, as the case may be; the duties required of the Governor shall be performed by the mayor as to such municipal legislation, and the duties required by this act of the Attorney General shall be performed by the city attorney as to such municipal legislation. The provisions of this act shall apply in every city and town in all matters concerning the operation of the initiative and referendum in its municipal legislation on which such city or town has not made or does not make conflicting provisions. The printing

and binding of measures and arguments in municipal legislation shall be paid for by the city in like manner as payment is provided for by the state as to state legislation by Section 3478, and said printing shall be done in the same manner that other municipal printing is done; distribution of said pamphlets shall be made to every voter in the city, so far as possible, by the city clerk, auditor, or recorder, as the case may be, either by mail or carrier, not less than eight days before the election at which the measures are to be voted upon. Arguments supporting municipal measures shall be filed with the city clerk, auditor, or recorder, not less than thirty days before the election at which they are to be voted upon; opposing arguments shall be filed not less than twenty days before said election. It is intended to make the procedure in municipal legislation as nearly as practicable the same as the initiative and referendum procedure for measures relating to the people of the state at large.

§ 3481. Signatures Required on Referendum—When City Registration to Take Effect.

Referendum petitions against any ordinance, franchise, or resolution passed by a city council shall be signed by not less than ten per cent of the voters of said city, and said signatures shall be verified in the manner herein provided; the petition shall be filed with the city clerk, auditor, or recorder, as the case may be, within thirty days after the passage of such ordinance, resolutions or franchise. No city ordinance, resolution, or franchise shall take effect and become operative until thirty days after its passage by the council and approved by the mayor, unless the same shall be passed over his veto, and in that case it shall not take effect and become operative until thirty days after such final passage, except measures necessary for the immediate preservation of the peace, health or safety of the city; and no such emergency measure shall become immediately operative unless it shall state in a separate section the reasons why it is necessary that it should become immediately operative, and shall be approved by the affirmative vote of three-fourths of all the members elected to the city council, taken by ayes and noes, and also approved by the mayor.

§ 3482. Initiative Measures in Cities.

If any ordinance, charter or amendment to the charter of any city shall be proposed by initiative petition, said petition shall be filed with the city clerk, auditor, or recorder, as the case may be, and he shall transmit it to the next session of the city council. The council shall either ordain or reject

the same, as proposed, within thirty days thereafter, and if the council shall reject said proposed ordinance or amendment, or shall take no action thereon, then the city clerk, auditor or recorder, as the case may be, shall submit the same to the voters of the city or town at the next ensuing election held therein not less than ninety days after the same was first presented to the city council. The council may ordain said ordinance or amendment and refer it to the people, or it may ordain such ordinance without referring it to the people, and in that case it shall be subject to referendum petition in like manner as other ordinances; if the council shall reject said ordinance or amendment, or take no action thereon, it may ordain a competing ordinance or amendment, which shall be submitted by the city clerk, auditor or recorder, as the case may be, to the people of the said city or town, at the same election at which said initiative proposal is submitted. Such competing ordinance or amendment, if any, shall be prepared by the council and ordained within thirty days allowed for its action on the measure proposed by initiative petition. The mayor shall not have power to veto either of such measures. If conflicting ordinances or charter amendments shall be submitted to the people at the same election, and two or more of such conflicting measures shall be approved by the people, then the measure which shall have received the greatest number of affirmative votes shall be paramount in all particulars as to which there is conflict, even though such measure may not have received the greatest majority. Amendments to any city charter may be proposed and submitted to the people by the city council, with or without an initiative petition, but the same shall be filed with the city clerk for submission not less than sixty days before the election at which they are to be voted upon, and no amendment of a city charter shall be effective until it is approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon by the people of the city or town to which it applies. The city council may by ordinance order special elections to vote on municipal measures.

§ 3483. Qualifications of Signers of Petitions—Penalties.

Every person who is a qualified elector of the State of Oregon may sign a petition for the referendum or for the initiative for any measure which he is legally entitled to vote upon. Any person signing any name other than his own to any petition, or knowingly signing his name more than once for the same measure at one election, or who is not at the time of signing the same a legal voter of this state, or any officer or person willfully violating any provision of this

statute, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500.00, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court before which such conviction shall be had.

§ 3484. Referendum on Laws Affecting County or District.

That any law enacted by the legislative assembly, relating only to any county or district in the State of Oregon, other than municipal corporations, may be referred to the people of such county or district for their approval or rejection in the same manner as now or hereafter provided by law for the reference of general laws to the people of the entire state, excepting that when any law relates only to one county the county clerk shall be substituted for the Secretary of State, the district attorney for the Attorney General, and the county judge for the Governor. When any law affects any district consisting of more than one county, it shall be referred in the manner provided for the reference of acts affecting the entire state, except that the petition therefor shall be signed only by the voters of such district, and in both counties and districts the percentage shall be computed on the vote at the preceding election in such county or district for Supreme Judge.

§ 3485. Secretary of State to Be Notified and Result Certified to Him.

When any petition for the referendum is filed with any county clerk, he shall notify the Secretary of State, by registered letter, of that fact, and when the election thereon has been held, and the vote thereon canvassed, he shall certify the result to the Secretary of State in like manner.

MERGER OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS

§ 1. Merger to Be Authorized By Vote of Electors.

Any city, town or municipal corporation now existing in this state, or which may hereafter be incorporated therein, may surrender its charter and be merged into an adjoining city, town or municipal corporation, provided a majority of the electors of the two such cities, towns or municipal corporations affected authorize the surrender and merger as provided herein. The elections at which the surrender and merger are authorized in said two cities, towns or municipal corporations need not be held simultaneously, but it shall be sufficient if both are held within a period of one year, and the surrender and merger shall become effective thirty days after both cities, towns or municipal corporations have authorized such surrender and merger. [L. 1915, Chap. 5, p. 17.]

§ 2. How Question of Merger Shall Be Submitted to Electors of City to Be Merged Into Another.

The question shall be submitted to the electors of the city, town or municipal corporation desiring to surrender its charter and be merged into an adjoining city, town or municipal corporation, as provided in this section. The council or other legislative body of such corporation shall, upon receiving a petition therefor signed by not less than five per cent of the electors of said corporation, as shown by the number of votes cast at the last general election, submit the question to the electors of said corporation. Such question may be submitted at any special or regular city, or any special or general state election, provided the petition as above provided is filed not more than ninety days or less than fifteen days before the date on which the election is held. Or said council or other legislative body may call a special election to be held not later than ninety days after the filing of such petition for the purpose of submitting said question; *provided*, that after one such special election is held, another shall not be called until a period of six months has elapsed. Such council or other legislative body shall give notice of said question to be voted on by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in such corporation at least ten days prior to the election, and in addition, by posting such notice in three public places in said city, town or municipal corporation. Such notice shall distinctly state the question to be submitted and the electors shall be invited thereby to vote "yes" or "no" upon such question. The question shall be submitted upon a separate ballot to be called the "Merger Ballot," and shall be substantially in the following form, to wit:

"MERGER BALLOT

"Shall the city (or town or municipal corporation) of [here insert name of the city, town or municipal corporation merging into another municipal corporation] surrender its charter and be merged into the city (town or municipal corporation) of [here insert name of the city, town or municipal corporation into which another municipal corporation is to be merged]? [The elector desiring to vote affirmatively on the above question, shall place an X mark in the space before the word 'yes'. If he desires to vote negatively he shall place an X mark in the space before the word 'no'.]

_____Yes
_____No."

It shall be the duty of the said city, town or municipal corporation to provide a sufficient number of such ballots to be used at the election. The votes cast shall be counted and returned in the same manner as other votes cast at the election,

except that the returns shall be made to the officer having charge and custody of the records of such incorporated city, town or municipal corporation. As soon as the returns from all precincts are in, such officer shall call to his assistance the county clerk of the county in which said city, town or municipal corporation is located, and a justice of the peace resident in said county, and they, three, shall then canvass said returns. A written statement of the canvass shall be made and signed by the canvassers, or a majority of them, and filed with the officer having charge and custody of the records of such city, town or municipal corporation. Such writing shall contain a statement of the whole number of votes cast on said question, the number of affirmative and negative votes cast, and also a statement of the total number of electors in said city, town or municipal corporation, said number to be determined as hereinafter provided. It shall be the duty of said officer, as soon as said writing is completed, to file a certified copy thereof with the officer having charge and custody of the records of the city, town or municipal corporation, into which it is proposed to merge the city, town or municipal corporation voting to surrender its charter. The number of electors in said city, town or municipal corporation shall be determined by the total number of votes cast at the election in said city, town or municipal corporation. If a majority of said number of electors vote affirmatively on said question it shall be deemed carried and the surrender and merger authorized. [L. 1915, Chap. 5, pp. 17, 18, 19.]

§ 3. How Question of Merger Shall Be Submitted to Electors of City Into Which Another Is to Be Merged.

The question shall be submitted to the electors of the city, town or municipal corporation into which said city, town or municipal corporation surrendering its charter is to be merged as provided in this section. The council or other legislative body of said city, town or municipal corporation may in their discretion, upon receiving a petition therefor, signed with no less than five per cent of the electors of said corporation as shown by the number of votes cast at the last general city election, submit such question to the electors of said corporation. Such question may be submitted at any special, or regular city, or any special, or general state election, provided the petition as above provided, is filed not more than ninety days or less than fifteen days before the date on which the election is held. Or, said council, or other legislative body, may call a special election to be held not later than ninety days after the filing of such petition for the purpose of submitting said question; *provided*, that after one

such special election is held another special election shall not be called until a period of one year has elapsed. Or said council or other legislative body may submit such question at any special or regular city, or any special or general state election without receiving such petition, by a vote of a majority of its members. Said council or other legislative body shall give notice of said question to be voted on by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in such corporation at least ten days prior to said election and in addition, by posting such notice in three public places in said city, town or municipal corporation. Such notice shall distinctly state the question to be submitted and the electors shall be invited thereby to vote "yes" or "no" upon such question. Said question shall be submitted on a separate ballot to be styled a merger ballot and shall be substantially in the following form, to wit:

"MERGER BALLOT

"Shall the city (or town or municipal corporation) of [here insert name of the city, town or municipal corporation merging into another municipal corporation] be merged into the city (or town or municipal corporation) of [here insert the name of the city, town or municipal corporation into which another municipal corporation is to be merged] by amending the charter of the city (or town or municipal corporation) of [here insert name of the city, town or municipal corporation into which another municipal corporation is to be merged] so as to extend its boundaries to include the city (town or municipal corporation) of [here insert the name of the city, town or municipal corporation merging into another municipal corporation]? [The elector desiring to vote affirmatively on the above question, shall place an X mark in the space before the word 'yes'. If he desires to vote negatively he shall place an X mark in the space before the word 'no'.]

_____Yes
_____No."

It shall be the duty of said city, town or municipal corporation to provide a sufficient number of such ballots to be used at said election. The votes cast shall be counted and returned in the same manner as other votes cast at such election, except that the returns shall be made to the officer having charge and custody of the records of such incorporated city, town or municipal corporation. Said returns shall be canvassed and a written statement of the canvass made as provided in Section 2 of this act, and it shall be the duty of the officer, having charge and custody of the records of such city, town or municipal corporation voting, to file a certified copy of said writing with the officer having charge and custody of the records of the city, town or municipal corporation which proposes to surrender its charter. The number of electors of said city, town or municipal corporation shall be determined by the total number of votes cast at the election in said city, town or

municipal corporation. If a majority of said number of electors vote affirmatively on said question, it shall be deemed carried and the merger authorized. [L. 1915, Chap. 5, pp. 19, 20.]

§ 4. When Merger Becomes Effective; Transfer of Property; Status of Roads, Streets, Liabilities, Jurisdiction.

If the two cities, towns or municipal corporations affected vote affirmatively upon said question as herein provided upon the same day, then the merger of the two cities, towns or municipal corporations shall become effective thirty days after the date on which said elections were held, and if said question is affirmatively voted upon at elections held on different dates in said two cities, towns or municipal corporations, then the merger shall become effective thirty days after the last election to be held. On the date as above provided for such surrender and merger to become effective, without any further or formal action, all rights and property, both real and personal, then vested in or belonging to said city, town or municipal corporation which has voted to surrender its charter, including all parks, public grounds, buildings and improvements and all rights or property in public streets or highways and also including all other rights and property vested in or belonging to said corporation of any nature whatever whether of the same or similar general nature as those expressly mentioned or differing therefrom in kind, nature, degree or otherwise, shall thereupon become and be rights and property of the city, town or municipal corporation into which it is merged, but all county roads lying within the limits of such merged corporation which have not been laid out or accepted as streets, shall remain and be county roads until they are laid out or accepted as streets; all debts and liabilities and obligations of such corporation surrendering its charter shall thereupon become and be liabilities of the corporation into which it is merged and said last named corporation shall thereupon assume and become liable for, pay, satisfy or discharge all the debts, liabilities and obligations of such corporation surrendering its charter; all valid claims against said corporation surrendering its charter shall thereafter be valid claims against the city into which it is merged; the inhabitants of such corporation surrendering its charter shall become subject in all respects to the jurisdiction of the authorities of the corporation into which it is merged; the jurisdiction of any public authority exercised theretofore in such corporation surrendering its charter shall, so far as it is in conflict with the corporate authority of said corporation in which it is merged,

thereupon cease and determine, and said corporation surrendering its charter shall lose its corporate identity entirely. [L. 1915, Chap. 5, pp. 20, 21.]

§ 5. Merger Not to Affect Pending Suits, Actions or Proceedings, But Responsibility to Rest With Enlarged City.

Such merger, however, shall not affect any suits, actions or proceedings pending in any court in which the city, town or municipal corporation surrendering its charter is a party, but all such suits, actions and proceedings shall be defended or prosecuted to termination by the city, town or municipal corporation into which it is merged. All suits, actions and proceedings pending in the municipal, city or recorder's court of the city, town or municipal corporation surrendering its charter shall be transferred to the municipal, city or recorder's court of the city, town or municipal corporation into which it is merged. Nor shall such merger affect any proceedings for the opening, widening or extension of any street or for any street improvement or sewer pending at the time of the election in the merged city, town or municipal corporation, but such proceedings shall be continued and all provisions of the charter and ordinances of said merged city shall remain in full force and effect so far as they may affect any matter set out in this section. [L. 1915, Chap. 5, p. 21.]

§ 6. Copies of Returns of Merger Election to Be Filed for Record With County.

If any two cities, towns or municipal corporations vote to merge under the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the officer having charge and custody of the records of the corporation into which the corporation surrendering its charter is merged, on or before the date on which the merger becomes effective, to file for record with the officer of the county in which said corporation is located having charge and custody of the deed record[s] of said county, certified copies of the written statements of returns of the election in said two corporations, as hereinbefore provided, and said county officers shall enter the same of record in the deed records of said county. [L. 1915, Chap. 5, pp. 21, 22.]

§ 7. Election Laws Not in Conflict Made a Part of This Act.

All provisions of the laws of the State of Oregon relating to the ballot, to the manner of voting and to the duties of election officers, so far as applicable and not in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby included and made a part of this act. [L. 1915, Chap. 5, p. 22.]

DISINCORPORATION OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS

§ 1. Disincorporation to Be Authorized By Vote of Electors.

Any incorporated city, town or municipal corporation now existing in this state, or which may hereafter be incorporated therein, and which is not liable for any debt or other obligation, may surrender its charter, disincorporate and cease to exist; *provided*, a majority of the electors thereof authorize the surrender and disincorporation thereof as provided herein. Said surrender and disincorporation shall become effective sixty days after said city, town or municipal corporation shall have authorized such surrender and disincorporation. [L. 1915, Chap. 211, pp. 273, 274.]

§ 2. Question of Disincorporation Shall Be Submitted to Electors.

The question shall be submitted to the electors of said city, town or municipal corporation desiring to surrender its charter and disincorporate, as provided in this section.

The common council or other legislative body of such corporation shall upon receiving a petition therefor signed by not less than five per cent of the electors of said corporation, as shown by the number of votes at the last general election, submit the question to the electors of said corporation. Such question may be submitted at any special or regular city, or general state election; *provided*, the petition as above provided is filed not more than 90 days, or less than 15 days before the date on which the election is held. Or said council or other legislative body may call a special election to be held not later than 90 days after the filing of such petition, for the purpose of submitting said question; *provided*, that after one such special election is held, another shall not be called until a period of one year has elapsed.

Such council or other legislative body shall give notice of said question to be voted on by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in such corporation at least ten days prior to the election, and in addition by posting such notice in three public places in said city, town or municipal corporation. Such notice shall distinctly state the question to be submitted and the electors shall be invited thereby to vote "Yes" or "No" upon such question. The question shall be submitted upon a separate ballot to be called "Charter Surrender and Disincorporate Ballot" and be substantially in the following form, to wit:

CHARTER AND DISINCORPORATION BALLOT

Shall the city (or town or municipal corporation) surrender its charter and be disincorporated? (The electors desiring to vote affirmatively on the above question shall place an X mark in the space before the word "Yes." If he desires to vote negatively he shall place an X mark in the space before the word "No.")

_____Yes.

_____No.

It shall be the duty of the said city, town or municipal corporation to provide a sufficient number of ballots to be used at the election.

The votes cast shall be counted and returned in the same manner as other votes cast at the election, except that the returns shall be made to the officer having charge and custody of the records of such incorporated city, or town or municipal corporation. As soon as the returns from all precincts or voting places are in, such officer shall call to his assistance the county clerk of the county in which said city, town or municipal corporation is located and a justice of the peace resident in said county, and they three, shall then canvass said returns.

A written statement of the canvass shall be made and signed by the canvassers, or a majority of them, and filed with the officer having charge and custody of the records of such city, town or municipal corporation; and such writing shall contain a statement of the whole number of votes cast on said question, the number of affirmative and negative votes cast on said question, and also a statement of the total number of electors in said city, town or municipal corporation, said number to be determined as hereinafter provided.

It shall be the duty of said officer, as soon as said writing is completed, to file a certified copy thereof with the said county clerk in his office. The number of electors in said city, town or municipal corporation shall be determined by the total number of votes cast at the election in said city, town or municipal corporation. If a majority of said number of electors vote affirmatively on said question it shall be deemed carried and the surrender and disorganization authorized. [L. 1915, Chap. 211, pp. 274, 275.]

§ 3. Transfer of Property to County; Corporation Ceases at End of Sixty Days; Act Does Not Apply to Municipal Irrigation Districts.

Within thirty days after the authorization of the surrender of the charter and disorganization, said city, town or municipal corporation shall convey, grant, assign and deliver all its property real and personal and property rights, by proper convey-

ance, to the county in which said city, town or municipal corporation is located for the benefit and use of said county, and said city, town or municipal corporation at the end of sixty days from the date of the election authorizing the surrender shall cease to exist in its corporate capacity without any further or other formal action, and all its property rights and interests shall vest in said county, and the records of said city, town or other municipal corporation shall be deposited in the office of the county clerk of said county by the auditor, clerk or other keeper of said records in said city, town or municipal corporation; *provided, however*, that this act shall not apply to municipal irrigation districts. [L. 1915, Chap. 211, p. 275.]

§ 4. Election Laws Not in Conflict Made a Part of This Act.

All provisions of the laws of the State of Oregon relating to the ballot, to the manner of voting and to the duties of election officers so far as applicable herein, and not in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby included and made a part of this act. [L. 1915, Chap. 211, p. 276.]

CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT

§ 3486. Expenditures of Candidates Limited.

No sums of money shall be paid, and no expenses authorized or incurred by or on behalf of any candidate to be paid by him, except such as he may pay to the state for printing, as herein provided, in his campaign for nomination to any public office or position in this state, in excess of fifteen per cent of one year's compensation or salary of the office for which he is a candidate; *provided*, that no candidate shall be restricted to less than one hundred dollars in his campaign for such nomination. No sums of money shall be paid, and no expenses authorized or incurred contrary to the provisions of this act for or on behalf of any candidate for nomination. For the purposes of this law the contribution, expenditure, or liability of a descendant, ascendant, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, wife, partner, employer, employe, or fellow official or fellow employe of a corporation shall be deemed to be that of the candidate himself.

§ 3487. Candidates and Opponents May File Arguments, Etc.

Any candidate, and unless he notifies the Secretary of State that he refuses them permission, the friends of any candidate for nomination to any state or district office when the district is composed of one or more counties, may file with the Secretary of State, for publication as herein provided, not later than the thirty-fifth day before the biennial primary

nominating election, with his portrait cut if he wishes, a printed or typewritten statement or statements, on the conditions hereinafter set forth, over his or their signatures, stating the reasons why he should be nominated. Any person or persons opposing the nomination of any such candidate may, not later than the thirty-fifth day before said nominating election, file with the Secretary of State their printed or typewritten statements over their signatures, of the reason why such candidates should not be nominated, but every such statement shall be accompanied by proof, by affidavit or sheriff's return, that they have caused to be served personally and in person, upon such candidate a true copy of such statement. Each candidate shall be allowed one page of printed matter and those opposing him shall each be allowed one page of space on equal terms with him as hereinafter provided. Nothing in this law shall be deemed to make any such statement or the authors thereof free or exempt from any civil or criminal action or penalty, because of any false, slanderous or libelous statements offered for printing or contained in said pamphlet. The person or persons procuring, making, composing or offering such statement for filing shall be deemed the authors and publishers thereof. [L. 1913, Chap. 207, p. 395.]

§ 3488. Payments for Space in Publication.

Candidates for nomination shall pay for one page of space in the publication herein provided for as follows: For the office of United States Senator in Congress, one hundred dollars; for Representative in Congress, one hundred dollars; for Justice of the Supreme Court, seventy-five dollars; for Governor, one hundred dollars; for Secretary of State, one hundred dollars; for State Treasurer, one hundred dollars; for State Printer, one hundred dollars; for State Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General, each seventy-five dollars; for Commissioner of Labor Statistics and Inspector of Factories and Work Shops, fifty dollars; for Senator or Representative in the legislative assembly, ten dollars; for circuit judge and district attorney, fifty dollars each; for candidates for any other office for a district consisting of one or more counties, or state office, twenty-five dollars. Any candidate may have additional space at the rate of one hundred dollars per page, but no payment shall be received for less than a full page; *provided*, that not more than three additional pages shall be allowed to any one candidate. All payments required by this section shall be made to the Secretary of State when the statement is offered to him for filing, and be by him paid into the general fund in the state treasury.

NOTE.—State Printer no longer elective.—Laws 1915, Chap. 270, p. 389.

§ 3489. Statements, Etc., to Be Printed, Bound, and Distributed.

Not later than the thirty-third day before the primary nominating election, the Secretary of State shall hand to the State Printer all of such statements and portrait cuts, properly compiled, edited, prepared and indexed for printing. It shall be the State Printer's duty to print and bind the same in pamphlet form, printing the pictures of candidates with and as a part of their several statements where such portrait cuts are offered; statements of those who directly oppose any candidate shall follow next after his statement. All of the statements filed for and against all the candidates for nomination to each office shall be printed in the order in which candidates' names are grouped under the title to their offices on the official ballot at the nominating election. In preparing said pamphlets for printing the Secretary of State shall compile the copy for the same in such form as to make it most convenient for the State Printer to print and bind under one cover, separately for each political party, the statements only of candidates to be voted for by members of that party for nomination in the same electoral district or division; that is to say, the statements and arguments of all candidates seeking Republican votes in Multnomah County for nomination by the Republican party to state and district offices, for a district comprising one county or more, shall be printed and bound under one cover, and the same with the Democratic and any other party required to nominate its candidates at said nominating election. The same method shall be applied in printing the pamphlets for all other counties and districts, but no picture, statement or argument for or against any candidate for nomination shall be included in the copy of said pamphlet going to any county where such candidate is not to be voted for. The State Printer shall begin the delivery of said pamphlets to the Secretary of State as quickly as possible, and not later than the twenty-third day before the nominating election, and complete the same not later than the seventeenth day before said nominating election, printing and delivering first so far as practicable, the pamphlets for the counties in the order of their distance from the State Capitol. At the time of delivering the copy to the State Printer the Secretary of State shall order the number of copies he estimates will be necessary for each county. [L. 1913, Chap. 207, p. 396.]

§ 3490. Mailing of Pamphlets to Voters.

The several county clerks shall obtain the postoffice address of each voter at the time he or she registers and at the end of each week during the period the books of registration are open for the registration of electors prior to a

primary or a general election, prepare and transmit to the Secretary of State, the name, postoffice address and party registration of every voter registered during such period in their respective counties. At least eight days before the regular biennial primary nominating election, the Secretary of State shall forward by mail to every voter who is registered as a member of one of the several political parties required to nominate their candidates at such nominating election, a copy of the pamphlet of his political party, containing the names and statements herein provided for. The pages of the pamphlets required by this act shall be six by nine inches in size, and the printed matter therein shall be set in eight-point Roman-faced type, single leaded, and 25 ems pica in width, with proper heads. In the foot margin of every page of the party pamphlets for nominating election shall be shown the authority for the information therein, as "This information furnished by (name of candidate or name of his friends or opponents)," as the case may be. In the foot margin of every page of the pamphlet herein provided for the general election shall be shown the authority for the statements thereof, as "This information furnished by (title of committee or managing agent of the political party or name of the independent candidate)," as the case may be. [L. 1913, Chap. 207, p. 397.]

§ 3491. When Party Committees to File Statements.

Not later than the fortieth day before the regular biennial general election the state executive committee or managing officers of any political party or organization having nominated candidates, but no others except independent candidates, may file with the Secretary of State portrait cuts of its candidates and typewritten statements and arguments for the success of its principles and the election of its candidates, and opposing or attacking the principles and candidates of all other parties. Not later than the thirty-eighth day before said general election the Secretary of State shall deliver to the State Printer, properly compiled and prepared for printing, the said portrait cuts, statements and arguments, with an order for the number of pamphlet copies of the same necessary to supply one, at least, complete as to the candidates to be voted for in any county for which the same may be designed, for every registered voter within the State of Oregon. The State Printer shall begin delivering said pamphlets to the Secretary of State as soon as possible and shall complete the same within 20 days. The Secretary of State shall begin mailing the pamphlets to the voters of the state as soon as they are delivered to him and shall complete the mailing on or before the tenth day before said general election. [L. 1913, Chap. 207, p. 397.]

§ 3492. Further of Pamphlets—Payment to State.

All the portrait cuts, statements and arguments of all the political parties and independent candidates shall be bound together in one pamphlet, and no party shall have more than twenty-four pages, nor an independent candidate more than two pages therein. The political parties and independents shall pay to the Secretary of State for the public treasury for said pamphlet at the time of filing their copy with him, at the rate of fifty dollars for each printed page of space in said pamphlet used by such party or independent candidate. The provisions of the preceding sections requiring estimates of the number of pamphlets for each county, limitations on the candidates' names, statements and pictures to be included in the pamphlets going to each county, and the manner of distribution, shall apply in like manner to the pamphlets herein provided for the general election.

(f) Every person regularly nominated by a political party, recognized as such by the laws of Oregon, for President or Vice-President of the United States, or for any office to be voted for by the electors of the state at large, or for Senator or Representative in Congress shall be entitled to use four pages of printed space in the state campaign book provided for by Sections 3491 and 3492. In this space, the candidate, or his supporters with his written permission filed with the Secretary of State, may set forth the reasons why he should be elected. No charge shall be made against candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States for this printed space. The other candidates above named shall pay at the rate of one hundred dollars per printed page for said space, and said payment shall not be counted as a part of the ten per cent of one year's salary that each candidate is allowed to spend for campaign purposes. [(f) L. 1911, Chap. 5, p. 22.]

§ 3493. Expenditures by Nominees and Parties Limited.

No sums of money shall be paid and no expenses authorized or incurred by or on behalf of any candidate who has received the nomination to any public office or position in this state, except such as he may contribute towards payment for his political party's or independent statement in the pamphlet herein provided for, to be paid by him in his campaign for election, in excess of ten per cent of one year's salary or compensation of the office for which he is nominated; *provided*, that no candidate shall be restricted to less than one hundred dollars. No sums of money shall be paid and no expenses authorized or incurred by or on behalf of any political party or organization to promote the success of the principles or candidates of such party or organization, con-

trary to the provisions of this act. For the purposes of this act the contribution, expenditure or liability of a descendant, ascendant, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, wife, partner, employer, employe or fellow official or fellow employe of a corporation shall be deemed to be that of the candidate himself.

§ 3494. Candidates' Statements, Etc., in Cities.

In cities of more than ten thousand population, any candidate for nomination or election to any elective municipal office may file with the city clerk, auditor or recorder, not later than the fifteenth day before the municipal primary nominating election, a statement of the reasons why he should be nominated and elected, and portrait cut if he desires, on the conditions hereinafter set forth. Such candidate shall pay for the services herein provided at the rate of twenty dollars for each printed page of space; no payment shall be received for less than a full page. All payments made under this section shall be made to the city clerk, auditor or recorder at the time the statement is offered to him for filing, and shall be by him paid into the general fund in the city treasury. The city clerk, auditor or recorder shall properly compile, edit, prepare and index said statements and arguments for printing, and if there shall be any municipal measures to be voted upon at the ensuing municipal election he may bind in with said pamphlet a copy of each and of the arguments submitted thereon in like manner as the Secretary of State is required to do in state elections, and shall cause the same to be printed in the same manner that other city printing is done, and have them all bound under one cover; and he shall, at least eight days before the regular nominating election, forward a copy of said pamphlet with postage fully prepaid, to each voter in the city whose postoffice address he may have or can obtain from the city directory, registration books or otherwise. The provisions of this section shall not apply to cities of less than ten thousand inhabitants, as shown by the census next preceding such municipal election. The provisions of the preceding sections for statements opposing candidates shall apply also to municipal elections, under this section, subject to the same rules of filing, payments, etc., required of candidates' statements by this section.

§ 3495. Definition of Terms.

Terms used in this act shall be construed as follows, unless other meaning is clearly apparent from the language or context, or unless such construction is inconsistent with the manifest intent of the law:

"Persons" shall apply to any individual, male or female, and, where consistent with collective capacity, to any committee, firm, partnership, club, organization, association, corporation, or other combination of individuals.

"Candidate" shall apply to any person whose name is printed on an official ballot for public office, or whose name is expected to be or has been presented for public office, with his consent, for nomination or election.

"Political agent" shall apply to any person who, upon request or under agreement, receives or disburses money in behalf of a candidate.

"Political committee" shall apply to every combination of two or more persons who shall aid or promote the success or defeat of a candidate, or a political party or principle, and the provisions of law relating thereto shall apply to any firm or partnership, to any corporation, and to any club, organization, association, or other combination of persons, whether incorporated or not, with similar purposes, whether primary or incidental.

"Public office" shall apply to any national, state, county or city office to which a salary attaches and which is filled by the voters, as well as to the office of presidential elector, United States Senator, or presiding officer of either branch of the legislature.

"Give," "provide," "expend," "contribute," "receive," "ask," "solicit," and like terms, with their corresponding nouns, shall apply to money, its equivalent, or any other valuable thing, shall include the promise, advance, deposit, borrowing, or loan thereof, and shall cover all or any part of a transaction, whether it be made directly or indirectly.

None of the provisions of this act shall be construed as relating to the rendering of services by speakers, writers, publishers, or others, for which no compensation is asked or given; nor to prohibit expenditure by committees of political parties or organizations for public speakers, music, halls, lights, literature, advertising, office rent, printing, postage, clerk hire, challengers or watchers at the polls, traveling expenses, telegraphing, telephoning, or the making of poll lists.

§ 3496. Candidates to File Itemized Sworn Statement of Expenditures.

Every candidate for nomination or election to the office of delegate to a party national convention, elector of President and Vice-President of the United States, United States Senator in Congress, Representative in Congress, Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Justice of the

Supreme Court, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Printer, State Engineer, Dairy and Food Commissioner, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspector of Factories and Workshops, Commissioner of the Railroad Commission of Oregon, Superintendent of a water division, Judge of Circuit Court, district or prosecuting attorney or for State Senator or Representative in the legislative assembly, or other office to be voted for in the state at large or in a district composed of one or more counties, shall file with the Secretary of State, within 15 days after the election at which he was a candidate, but with the county clerk for county and district or precinct offices within the county, and with the town clerk, auditor or recorder of the city or town in which he resides, if he was a candidate for a town, city or ward office, an itemized sworn statement setting forth in detail all the moneys contributed, expended or promised by him to aid and promote his nomination or election, or both, as the case may be, and for the election of his party candidates, and all existing unfulfilled promises of every character and all liabilities remaining uncanceled and in force at the time such statement is made, whether such expenditures, promises and liabilities were made or incurred before, during or after such election. If no money or other valuable thing was given, paid, expended, contributed or promised, and no unfulfilled liabilities were incurred by a candidate for public office to aid or promote his nomination or election, or the election of his party candidates, he shall file a statement to that effect within 15 days after the election at which he was a candidate. Any candidate who shall fail to file such a statement shall be fined \$25.00 for every day on which he was in default, unless he shall be excused by the court. Fifteen days after any such election the Secretary of State, or county clerk, town clerk, auditor or recorder, as the case may be, shall notify the district attorney of any failure to file such a statement on the part of any candidate, and within 10 days thereafter such prosecuting officer shall proceed to prosecute said candidate for such offense. [L. 1913, Chap. 207, p. 398.]

NOTE.—State Printer is no longer elective.—L. 1915, Chap. 270, p. 389. Railroad Commission is now Public Service Commission.—L. 1915, Chap. 241, p. 347. State Engineer appointive after present term.—L. 1915, Chap. 250, p. 360.

§ 3497. Accounts to Be Kept by Committees and Others.

Every political committee shall have a treasurer, who is a voter, and shall cause him to keep detailed accounts of all its receipts, payments and liabilities. Similar accounts shall be kept by every person, who in the aggregate receives or expends money or incurs liabilities to the amount of more than fifty dollars for political purposes and by every political agent

and candidate. Such accounts shall cover all transactions in any way affecting or connected with the political canvass, campaign, nomination or election concerned. Every person receiving or expending money or incurring liability by authority or in behalf of or to promote the success or defeat of such committee, agent, candidate or other person or political party or organization, shall, on demand, and in any event within fourteen days after such receipt, expenditure or incurrance of liability, give such treasurer, agent, candidate or other person on whose behalf such expense or liability was incurred detailed account thereof, with proper vouchers. Every payment, except payments less in the aggregate than five dollars to any person, shall be vouched for by a receipted bill stating the particulars of expense. Every voucher, receipt and account hereby required shall be a part of the accounts and files of such treasurer, agent, candidate or other person, and shall be preserved by the public officer with whom it shall be filed for six months after the election to which it refers. Any person not a candidate for any office or nomination who expends money or value to an amount greater than fifty dollars in any campaign for nomination or election, to aid in the election or defeat of any candidate or candidates, or party ticket, or measure before the people, shall within ten days after the election in which said money or value was expended, file with the Secretary of State in the case of a measure voted upon by the people, of the state or district officers for districts composed of one or more counties, or with the county clerk for county officers, and with the city clerk, auditor or recorder for municipal offices, an itemized statement of such receipts and expenditures and vouchers for every sum paid in excess of five dollars, and shall at the same time deliver to the candidate or treasurer of the political organization whose success or defeat he has sought to promote, a duplicate of such statement and a copy of such vouchers. The books of account of every treasurer of any political party, committee or organization, during an election campaign, shall be open at all reasonable office hours to the inspection of the treasurer and chairman of any opposing political party or organization for the same electoral district; and his right of inspection may be enforced by writ of mandamus by any court of competent jurisdiction.

§ 3498. Copies of Act to Be Transmitted to Persons Interested.

The Secretary of State shall, at the expense of the state, furnish to the county clerk, and to the city and town clerks, auditors and recorders, copies of this act as a part of the election laws. In the filing of a nomination petition or certificate of nomination, the Secretary of State, in the case of state and

district offices for districts composed of one or more counties, and county clerks for county offices, and the city and town clerks, auditors or recorders for municipal offices, shall transmit to the several candidates, and to the treasurers of political committees, and to political agents, as far as they may be known to such officer, copies of this act, and also to any other person required to file a statement such copies shall be furnished upon application therefor. Upon his own information, or at the written request of any voter, said Secretary of State shall transmit to any other person believed by him or averred to be a candidate, or who may otherwise be required to make a statement, a copy of this act.

§ 3499. Persons Failing to Make Statement to Be Notified.

The several officers with whom statements are required to be filed shall inspect all statements of accounts and expenses relating to nominations and elections filed with them within ten days after the same are filed; and if upon examination of the official ballot it appears that any person has failed to file a statement as required by law, or if it appears to any such officer that the statement filed with him does not conform to law, or upon complaint in writing by a candidate or by a voter that a statement filed does not conform to law or to the truth, or that any person has failed to file a statement which he is by law required to file, said officer shall forthwith in writing notify the delinquent person. Every such complaint filed by a citizen or candidate shall state in detail the grounds of objection, shall be sworn to by the complainant, and shall be filed with the officer within sixty days after the filing of the statement or amended statement. Upon the written request of a candidate or any voter, filed within sixteen days after any convention, primary or nominating election, said Secretary of State, county clerk, city or town clerk, auditor or recorder, as the case may be, shall demand from any specified person or candidate a statement of all his receipts, and from whom received, disbursements and liabilities in connection with or in any way relating to the nomination or election concerned, whether it is an office to which a salary or compensation is attached or not, and said person shall thereupon be required to file such statement and to comply with all the provisions relating to statements herein contained. Whoever makes a statement required by this act shall make oath attached thereto that it is in all respects correct, complete, and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and said verification shall be substantially the form herein provided.

§ 3500. District Attorney to Be Notified of Failure to File Statement or Defect Therein.

Upon the failure of any person to file a statement within ten days after receiving notice under the preceding section, or if any statement filed as above discloses any violation of any provision of this act relating to corrupt practices in elections, or in any other provision of the election laws, the Secretary of State, the county clerk, or the city clerk, auditor or recorder, as the case may be, shall forthwith notify the district attorney of the district where said violation occurred and shall furnish him with copies of all papers relating thereto, and said district attorney shall within sixty days thereafter examine every such case, and if the evidence seems to him to be sufficient under the provisions of this act he shall in the name of the state forthwith institute such civil or criminal proceedings as may be appropriate to the facts.

§ 3501. Courts May Compel Filing of Statement on Application.

The circuit court of the county in which any statement of accounts and expenses relating to nominations and elections should be filed, unless herein otherwise provided, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all violations of this act, and may compel any person who fails to file such a statement as required by this act, or who files a statement which does not conform to the provisions of this act in respect to its truth, sufficiency in detail or otherwise, to file a sufficient statement, upon the application of the Attorney General or of the district attorney, or the petition of a candidate or of any voter. Such petition shall be filed in the circuit court within sixty days after such election if the statement was filed within the fifteen days required, but such a petition may be filed within thirty days after any payment not included in the statement so filed.

§ 3502. Statements to Be Preserved and Published.

All statements shall be preserved for six months after the election to which they relate, shall be public records subject to public inspection, and it shall be the duty of the officers having custody of the same to give certified copies thereof in like manner as of other public records. The totals of each statement, filed with him, with the name of the person or candidate filing it, shall be published in the next annual report of the Secretary of State, the county clerk or the city clerk, auditor or recorder, as the case may be.

§ 3503. Payments Not to Be Made in False Name.

No person shall make a payment of his own money or of another person's money to any other person in connection

with a nomination or election in any other name than that of the person who in truth supplies such money; nor shall any person knowingly receive such payment or enter or cause the same to be entered in his accounts or records in another name than that of the person by whom it was actually furnished; *provided*, if the money be received from the treasurer of any political organization it shall be sufficient to enter the same as received from said treasurer.

§ 3504. Candidates Not to Promise Appointments.

No person shall, in order to aid or promote his nomination or election, directly or indirectly, himself or through any other person, promise to appoint another person, or promise to secure or aid in securing the appointment, nomination or election of another person to any public or private position or employment, or to any position of honor, trust or emolument, except that he may publicly announce or define what is his choice or purpose in relation to any election in which he may be called to take part, if elected, and if he is a candidate for nomination or election as a member of the legislative assembly he may pledge himself to vote for the people's choice for United State Senator, or state what his action will be on such vote.

§ 3505. Holders of Non-Elective Positions Not to Contribute.

No holder of a public position or office other than an office filled by the voters, shall pay or contribute to aid or promote the nomination or election of any other person to public office. No person shall invite, demand or accept payment or contribution from such holder of a public position or office for campaign purposes.

§ 3506. Non-Elective Officers Not to Be Delegates.

No holder of a public position other than an office filled by the voters shall be a delegate to a convention for the election district that elects the officer or board under whom he directly or indirectly holds such position, nor shall he be a member of a political committee for such district.

§ 3507. Election Credentials Not to Be Sold.

No person shall invite, offer or effect the transfer of any convention credential in return for any payment of money or other valuable thing.

§ 3508. Persons Not to Be Paid to Be or Not to Be Candidates.

No person shall pay, or promise to reward another in any manner or form for the purpose of inducing him to be or

refrain from or cease being a candidate, and no person shall solicit any payment, promise or reward from another for such purpose.

§ 3509. Candidates and Officers Not to Be Solicited for Subscriptions, Etc.

No person shall demand, solicit, ask or invite any payment or contribution for any religious, political, charitable or other cause or organization supposed to be primarily or principally for the public good, from a person who seeks to be or has been nominated or elected to any office; and no such candidate or elected person shall make any such payment or contribution if it shall be demanded or asked during the time he is a candidate for nomination or election to or an incumbent of any office. No payment or contribution for any purpose shall be made a condition precedent to the putting of a name on any caucus or convention ballot or nomination paper or petition, or to the performance of any duty imposed by law on a political committee. No person shall demand, solicit, ask, or invite any candidate to subscribe to the support of any club or organization, to buy tickets to any entertainment or ball, or to subscribe for or pay for space in any book, program, periodical or other publication; if any candidate shall make any such payment or contribution with apparent hope or intent to influence the result of the election, he shall be guilty of a corrupt practice; but this section shall not apply to the soliciting of any business advertisement for insertion in a periodical in which such candidate was regularly advertising prior to his candidacy nor to ordinary business advertising nor to his regular payment to any organization, religious, charitable or otherwise of which he may have been a member, or to which he may have been a contributor, for more than six months before his candidacy nor to ordinary contributions at church services.

§ 3510. Certain Corporations Not to Contribute.

No corporation, and no person trustee, or trustees owning or holding the majority of the stock of a corporation, carrying on the business of a bank, savings bank, cooperative bank, trust, trustee, surety, indemnity, safe deposit, insurance, railroad, street railway, telegraph, telephone, gas, electric light, heat, power, canal, aqueduct, water, cemetery, or crematory company, or any company having the right to take or condemn land or to exercise franchises in public ways granted by the state or by any county, city or town, shall pay or contribute in order to aid, promote or prevent the nomination or election of any person, or in order to aid or promote

the interests, success or defeat of any political party or organization. No person shall solicit or receive such payment or contribution from such corporation or such holders of a majority of such stock.

§ 3511. Treating Defined and Prohibited.

Any person or candidate who shall either by himself or by any other person, either before or after an election, or while such person or candidate is seeking a nomination or election, directly or indirectly, give or provide, or pay, wholly or in part, the expenses of giving or providing any meat or drink or other entertainment or provision, clothing, liquors, cigars or tobacco, to or for any person for the purpose of or with the intent or hope to influence that person or any other person to give or refrain from giving his vote at such election to or for any candidate or political party ticket, or measure before the people, or on account of such person or any other person having voted or refrained from voting for any candidate or the candidates of any political party or organization or measure before the people, or being about to vote or refrain from voting at such election, shall be guilty of treating. Every elector who accept or takes any such meat, drink, entertainment, provision, clothing, liquor, cigars, or tobacco, shall also be guilty of treating; and such acceptance shall be a ground of challenge to his vote and of rejecting his vote on a contest.

§ 3512. Coercion and Undue Influence Prohibited.

Every person who shall directly or indirectly, by himself or any other person in his behalf, make use of or threaten to make use of any force, coercion, violence, restraint, or undue influence, or inflict or threaten to inflict, by himself or any other person, any temporal or spiritual injury, damage, harm, or loss upon or against any person in order to induce or compel such person to vote or refrain from voting for any candidate or the ticket of any political party, or any measure before the people, or any person who, being a minister, preacher, or priest, or any officer of any church, religious or other corporation or organization, otherwise than by public speech or print, shall urge, persuade or command any voter to vote or refrain from voting for or against any candidate or political party ticket or measure submitted to the people, for or on account of his religious duty, or the interest of any corporation, church or other organization, or who shall by abduction, duress or any fraudulent contrivance, impede or prevent the free exercise of the franchise by any voter at any election, or shall thereby compel, induce or prevail upon any elector to give

or to refrain from giving his vote at any election, shall be guilty of undue influence, and shall be punished as for a corrupt practice.

§ 3513. Betting by Candidates or Others to Influence Election Prohibited.

Any candidate who, before or during any election campaign, makes any bet or wager of anything of pecuniary value, or in any manner becomes a party to any such bet or wager on the result of the election in his electoral district, in any part thereof, or on any event or contingency relating to any pending election, or who provides money or other valuable to be used by any person in bettering or wagering upon the results of any impending election, shall be guilty of a corrupt practice. Any person who, for the purpose of influencing the result of any election, makes any bet or wager of anything of pecuniary value on the result of such election in his electoral district or any part thereof, or of any pending election, or on any event or contingency relating thereto, shall be guilty of a corrupt practice, and in addition thereto any such act shall be a ground of challenge against his right to vote.

§ 3514. Personation Defined and Prohibited.

Any person shall be deemed to be guilty of the offense of personation who, at any election, applies for a ballot in the name of some other person, whether it be that of a person living or dead, or of a fictitious person, or who having voted once at an election applies at the same election for a ballot in his own name; and on conviction thereof such person shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor for not less than one nor more than three years.

§ 3515. Corrupt Practices Defined—When Deemed Prevalent.

Any person shall be guilty of a corrupt practice within the meaning of this act if he expends any money for election purposes contrary to the provisions of any statute of this state, or if he is guilty of treating, undue influence, personation, the giving or promising to give, or offer of any money or valuable thing to any elector with intent to induce such elector to vote for or to refrain from voting for any candidate for public office, or the ticket of any political party or organization, or any measure submitted to the people, at any election, or to register or refrain from registering as a voter at any state, district, county, city, town, village or school district election for public offices or on public measures. Such corrupt practice shall be deemed to be prevalent when instances thereof occur in different election districts similar in character and

sufficient in number to convince the court before which any case involving the same may be tried that they were general and common, or were pursuant to a general scheme or plan.

§ 3516. Certain Payments Prohibited—Political Badges, Etc., Prohibited at Polls.

It shall be unlawful for any person to pay another for any loss or damage due to attendance at the polls, or in registering, or for the expense of transportation to or from the polls. No person shall pay for personal service to be performed on the day of a caucus, primary, convention, or any election, for any purpose connected therewith, tending in any way, directly or indirectly, to affect the result thereof, except for the hiring of persons whose sole duty is to act as challengers and watch the count of official ballots. No person shall buy, sell, give or provide any political badge, button or other insignia to be worn at or about the polls on the day of any election, and no such political badge, button or other insignia shall be worn at or about the polls on any election day.

§ 3517. Paid Matter in Papers Prohibited Unless Marked.

No publisher of a newspaper or other periodical shall insert, either in its advertising or reading columns, any paid matter which is designed or tends to aid, injure or defeat any candidate or political party or organization, or measure before the people, unless it is stated therein that it is a paid advertisement, the name of the chairman or secretary, or the names of the other officers of the political or other organization inserting the same, or the name of some voter who is responsible therefor, with his residence and the street and number thereof, if any, appear in such advertisement in the nature of a signature. No person shall pay the owner, editor, publisher or agent of any newspaper or other periodical to induce him to editorially advocate or oppose any candidate for nomination or election, and no such owner, editor, publisher or agent shall accept such payment. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be punished as for a corrupt practice.

§ 3518. Electioneering on Election Day Prohibited.

It shall be unlawful for any person at any place on the day of any election to ask, solicit, or in any manner try to induce or persuade any voter on such election day to vote for or refrain from voting for any candidate, or the candidates or ticket of any political party or organization, or any measure submitted to the people, and upon conviction thereof he shall be punished by fine of not less than five dollars nor more than

one hundred dollars for the first offense, and for the second and each subsequent offense occurring on the same or different election days, he shall be punished by fine as aforesaid, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than five nor more than thirty days or by both such fine and imprisonment.

§ 3519. Anonymous and Libelous Publications—Defenses.

It shall be unlawful to write, print, or circulate through the mails or otherwise any letter, circular, bill, placard or poster relating to any election or to any candidate at any election, unless the same shall bear on its face the name and address of the author, and of the printer and publisher thereof; and any person writing, printing, publishing, circulating, posting or causing to be written, printed, circulated, posted or published any such letter, bill, placard, circular or poster as aforesaid, which fails to bear on its face the name and address of the author and of the printer or publisher shall be guilty of an illegal practice, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one thousand dollars. If any letter, circular, poster, bill, publication or placard shall contain any false statement or charges reflecting on any candidate's character, morality or integrity, the author thereof and every person printing or knowingly assisting in the circulation thereof shall be guilty of political criminal libel, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than three years. If the person charged with such crime shall prove on his trial that he had reasonable ground to believe such charge was true and did believe it was true, and that he was not actuated by malice in making such publication, it shall be a sufficient defense to such charge. But in that event, and as a part of such defense, the author and the printer or publisher or other person charged with such crime shall also prove that, at least fifteen days before such letter, circular, poster, bill or placard containing such false statement or statements was printed or circulated, he or they caused to be served personally and in person upon the candidate to whom it relates a copy thereof in writing, and calling his attention particularly to the charges contained therein, and that, before printing, publishing or circulating such charges, he received and read any denial, defense or explanation, if any, made or offered to him in writing by the accused candidate within ten days after the service of such charge upon the accused person.

**§ 3520. Candidates Failing to File Statements Not to Be on Ballots—
Vacancies.**

The name of a candidate chosen at a primary nominating election or otherwise, shall not be printed on the official ballot for the ensuing election unless there has been filed by or on behalf of said candidate the statements of accounts and expenses relating to nominations required by this act, as well as a statement by his political agent and by his political committee or committees in his behalf, if his statement discloses the existence of such agent, committee or committees. The officer or board entrusted by law with the preparation of the official ballots for any election shall, as far as practicable, warn candidates of the danger of the omission of their names by reason of this provision, but delay in making any such statement beyond the time prescribed shall not preclude its acceptance or prevent the insertion of the name on the ballot if there is reasonable time therefor after the receipt of such statements. Any such vacancy on the ballot shall be filled by the proper committee of his political party in the manner authorized by law, but not by the use of the name of the candidate who failed to file such statements. No person shall receive a certificate of election until he shall have filed the statements required by this act.

**§ 3521. Procuring Persons to Become Candidates; Prevention and
Penalty.**

It shall be unlawful for any person to accept, receive, or pay money or any valuable consideration for becoming or for refraining from becoming a candidate for nomination or election, or by himself or in combination with any other person or persons to become a candidate for the purpose of defeating the nomination or election of any other person and not with a *bona fide* intent to obtain the office. Upon complaint made to any circuit court, if the judge shall be convinced that any person has sought the nomination or seeks to have his name presented to the voters as a candidate for nomination by any political party for any mercenary or venal consideration or motive, and that his candidacy for the nomination is not in good faith, the judge shall forthwith issue his writ of injunction restraining the officer or officers whose duty it is to prepare the official ballots for such nominating election from placing the name of such person thereon as a candidate for nomination to any office. In addition thereto the court shall direct the district attorney to institute criminal proceedings against such person or persons for corrupt practice, and upon conviction thereof he and any person or persons combining with

him shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year.

§ 3522. When Offenses Under Act Not to Deprive Candidate of Office.

Where upon the trial of any action or proceeding under the provisions of this act for the contest of the right of any person declared nominated or elected to any office, or to annul or set aside such nomination or election, or to remove a person from his office, it appears from the evidence that the offense complained of was not committed by the candidate, or with his knowledge or consent, or was committed without his sanction or connivance, and that all reasonable means for preventing the commission of such offense at such election were taken by and on behalf of the candidate, or that the offense or offenses complained of were trivial, unimportant and limited in character, and that in all other respects his participation in the election was free from such offenses or illegal acts, or that any act or omission of the candidate arose from inadvertence or from accidental miscalculation, or from some other reasonable cause of a like nature and in any case did not arise from any want of good faith, and under the circumstances it seems to the court to be unjust that the said candidate shall forfeit his nomination or office or be deprived of any office of which he is the incumbent, then the nomination or election of such candidate shall not by reason of such offense or omission complained of be void, nor shall the candidate be removed from or deprived of his office.

§ 3523. Conviction of Corrupt Practice to Deprive Offender of Office.

If, upon the trial of any action or proceeding under the provisions of this act, for the contesting of the right of any person declared to be nominated to an office, or elected to an office, or to annul and set aside such election, or to remove any person from his office, it shall appear that such person was guilty of any corrupt practice, illegal act, or undue influence in or about such nomination or election, he shall be punished by being deprived of the nomination or office, as the case may be, and the vacancy therein shall be filled in the manner provided by law. The only exception to this judgment shall be that provided in Section 3522. Such judgment shall not prevent the candidate or officer from being proceeded against by indictment or criminal information for any such act or acts.

§ 3524. Limitation of Action for Offenses Under Act.

Any action to contest the right of any person declared elected to an office, or to annul and set aside such election,

or to remove from or deprive any person of an office of which he is the incumbent, for any offense mentioned in this act, must, unless a different time be stated, be commenced within forty days after the return day of the election at which such offense was committed, unless the ground of the action or proceeding is for the illegal payment of money or other valuable thing subsequent to the filing of the statements prescribed by this act, in which case the action or proceeding may be commenced within forty days after the discovery by the complainant of such illegal payment. A contest of the nomination or office of Governor or Representative or Senator in Congress must be commenced within twenty days after the declaration of the result of the election, but this shall not be construed to apply to any contest before the legislative assembly.

§ 3525. Circuit Court Has Jurisdiction.

An application for filing a statement, payment of a claim or correction of an error or false recital in a statement filed, or an action or proceeding to annul and set aside the election of any person declared elected to an office, or to remove or deprive any person of his office for an offense mentioned in this act, or any petition to excuse any person or candidate in accordance with the power of the court to excuse as provided in Section 3522, must be made or filed in the circuit court of the county in which the certificate of his nomination as a candidate for the office to which he is declared nominated or elected is filed or in which the incumbent resides.

§ 3526. Deprivation of Office, Bar During Term.

A candidate nominated or elected to an office, and whose nomination or election thereto has been annulled and set aside for any offense mentioned in this act, shall not, during the period fixed by law as the term of such office, be elected or appointed to fill any office or vacancy in any office or position of trust, honor or emolument under the laws of the State of Oregon or of any municipality therein. Any appointment or election to any office or position of trust, honor or emolument made in violation of or contrary to the provisions of this act shall be void.

§ 3527. District Attorney to Prosecute; Penalty for Refusal.

If any district attorney shall be notified by any officer or other person of any violation of any of the provisions of this act within his jurisdiction, it shall be his duty forthwith to diligently inquire into the facts of such violation, and if there is reasonable ground for instituting a prosecution it shall be

the duty of such district attorney to file a complaint or information in writing before a court of competent jurisdiction, charging the accused person with such offense; if any district attorney shall fail or refuse to faithfully perform any duty imposed upon him by this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit his office. It shall be the duty of the district attorney, under penalty of forfeiture of his office, to prosecute any and all persons guilty of any violation of the provisions of this act, the penalty of which is fine or imprisonment, or both, or removal from office.

§ 3528. On Contest, Person Having Most Legal Votes Chosen.

If, in any case of a contest on the ground of illegal votes, it appears that another person than the one returned has the highest number of legal votes, after the illegal votes have been eliminated, the court must declare such person nominated or elected, as the case may be.

§ 3529. Grounds of Contest.

Any elector of the state, or of any political or municipal division thereof, may contest the right of any person to any nomination or office for which such elector has the right to vote, for any of the following causes:

1. On the ground of deliberate, serious and material violation of any of the provisions of this act, or of any other provisions of the law relating to nominations or elections.

2. When the person whose right was contested was not, at the time of the election, eligible to such office.

3. On account of illegal votes, or an erroneous or fraudulent count or canvass of votes.

§ 3530. Contest on Ground of Illegal Vote; When Not Authorized.

Nothing in the third ground of contest specified in Section 3529 is to be so construed as to authorize a nomination or election to be set aside on account of illegal votes, unless it appear, either that the candidate or nominee whose right is contested had knowledge of, or connived at such illegal votes, or that the number of illegal votes given to the person whose right to the nomination or office is contested, if taken from him would reduce the number of his legal votes below the number of votes given to some other person for the same nomination or office, after deducting therefrom the illegal votes which may be shown to have been given to such other person.

§ 3531. Procedure in Contest on Ground of Illegal Votes.

When the reception of illegal votes is alleged as a cause of contest, it shall be sufficient to state generally that in one

or more specified voting precincts, illegal votes were given to the person whose nomination or election is contested, which, if taken from him, will reduce the number of his legal votes below the number of legal votes given to some other person for the same office, but no testimony shall be received of any illegal votes unless the party contesting such election deliver to the opposite party, at least three days before such trial, a written list of the number of illegal votes, and by whom given, which he intends to prove on such trial. This provision shall not prevent the contestant from offering evidence of illegal votes not included in such statement, if he did not know and by reasonable diligence was unable to learn of such additional illegal votes and by whom they were given, before delivering such written list.

§ 3532. Proceeding in Contest Generally.

Any petition contesting the right of any person to a nomination or election shall set forth the name of every person whose election is contested, and the grounds of the contest, and shall not thereafter be amended, except by leave of the court. Before any proceeding thereon the petitioner shall give bond to the state in such sum as the court may order, not exceeding two thousand dollars, with not less than two sureties, who shall justify in the manner required of sureties on bail bonds, conditioned to pay all costs, disbursements and attorney's fees that may be awarded against him if he shall not prevail. If the petitioner prevails, he may recover his costs, disbursements and reasonable attorney's fees against the contestee. But costs, disbursements and attorney's fees, in all such cases, shall be in the discretion of the court, and in case judgment is rendered against the petitioner it shall also be rendered against the sureties on the bond. On the filing of any such petition the clerk shall immediately notify the judge of the court, and issue a citation to the persons whose nomination or office is contested, citing them to appear and answer not less than three nor more than seven days after the date of filing the petition, and the court shall hear said cause, and every such contest shall take precedence over all other business on the court docket and shall be tried and disposed of with all convenient dispatch. The court shall always be deemed in session for the trial of such cases.

§ 3533. Further of Proceedings in Contest.

The petitioner (contestant) and the contestee may appear and produce evidence at the hearing, but no person other than the petitioner and contestee shall be made a party to the proceedings on such petition; and no person other than

said parties and their attorneys shall be heard thereon except by order of the court. If more than one petition is pending, or the election of more than one person is contested, the court may, in its discretion, order the cases to be heard together, and may apportion the costs, disbursements and attorney's fees between them, and shall finally determine all questions of law and fact, save only that the judge may in his discretion empanel a jury to decide on questions of fact. In the case of a contested nomination or election for Senator or Representative in the legislative assembly, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, the court shall forthwith certify its findings to the Secretary of State to be by him transmitted to the presiding officer of the body in question. In the case of other nominations or elections, the court shall forthwith certify its decision to the board or official issuing certificates of nomination or election, which board or official shall thereupon issue certificates of nomination or election to the person or persons entitled thereto by such decision. If judgment of ouster against a defendant shall be rendered, said judgment shall award the nomination or office to the person receiving next the highest number of votes, unless it shall be further determined in the action, upon appropriate pleading and proof by the defendant, that some act has been done or committed which would have been ground in a similar action against such person, had he received the highest number of votes for such nomination or office, for a judgment of ouster against him; and if it shall be so determined at the trial, the nomination or office shall be by the judgment declared vacant, and shall thereupon be filled by a new election, or by appointment, as may be provided by law regarding vacancies in such nomination or office.

§ 3534. Proceeding Against Corporation for Violation of Act.

In like manner as prescribed for the contesting of an election, any corporation organized under the laws of or doing business in the State of Oregon may be brought into court on the ground of deliberate, serious and material violation of the provisions of this act. The petition shall be filed in the circuit court in the county where said corporation has its principal office, or where the violation of law is averred to have been committed. The court, upon conviction of such corporation, may impose a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars, or may declare a forfeiture of the charter and franchises of the corporation if organized under the laws of this state, or if it be a foreign corporation may enjoin said corporation from further transacting business in this state, or by both such fine and forfeiture, or by both such fine and injunction.

§ 3535. Punishment for Violations.

Whoever violates any provision of this act, the punishment for which is not specially provided by law, shall on conviction thereof be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine or not more than five thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

§ 3536. Trial and Evidence in Proceedings Under Act.

Proceedings under this act shall be advanced on the docket upon request of either party for a speedy trial, but the court may postpone or continue such trial if the ends of justice may be thereby more effectually secured, and in case of such continuance or postponement the court may impose costs in its discretion as a condition thereof. No petition shall be dismissed without the consent of the district attorney, unless the same shall be dismissed by the court. No person shall be excused from testifying or producing papers or documents on the ground that his testimony or the production of papers or documents will tend to criminate him; but no admission, evidence or paper made or advanced or produced by such person shall be offered or used against him in any civil or criminal prosecution or any evidence that is the direct result of such evidence or information that he may have so given except in a prosecution for perjury committed in such testimony.

§ 3537. Form of Petition.

A petition or complaint filed under the provisions of this act shall be sufficient if it is substantially in the following form:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON

For the County of _____

A. B., (or A. B. and C. D.) Contestants,
vs.

E. F., Contestee.

The petition of contestant (or contestants) above-named alleges:

That an election was held (in the State, district, county or city of _____), on the _____ day of _____, A. D. 19____, for the (nomination of a candidate for) (or election of a) (state the office).

That _____ and _____ were candidates at said election, and the board of canvassers has returned the said _____ as being duly nominated (or elected) at said election.

That contestant A. B. voted (or had a right to vote, as the case may be) at said election (or claims to have had a right to be returned as the nominee or other officer elected or nominated at said election, or was a candidate at said election, as the case may be), and said contestant C. D. (here state in like manner the right of each contestant).

And said contestant (or contestants) further allege (here state the facts and grounds on which the contestants rely).

Wherefore, your contestants pray that it may be determined by the court that said _____, was not duly nominated (or elected) and that

said election was void (or that the said A. B. or C. D., as the case may be) was duly nominated (or elected) and for such other and further relief as (to) the court may seem just and legal in the premises.

Said complaint shall be verified by the affidavit of one of the petitioners in the manner required by law for the verification of complaints in civil cases.

§ 3538. Form of Statement of Expenses.

The statement of expenses required from candidates and others by this act shall be in substantially the following form:

STATE OF OREGON, }
County of _____ } ss.

I, _____, having been a candidate (or expended money) at the election of the (State) (district) (county) (city) of _____, on the _____ day of _____, A. D. 19____, being first duly sworn, on oath do say: That I have carefully examined and read the return of my election expenses and receipts hereto attached, and to the best of my knowledge and belief that return is full, correct and true.

And I further state on oath that, except as appears from this return, I have not and to the best of my knowledge and belief, no person, nor any club, society or association, has, on my behalf, whether authorized by me or not, made any payment, or given, promised, or offered any reward, office, employment or position, public or private, or valuable consideration, or incurred any liability on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of the said nomination or election.

And I further state on oath, that except as specified in this return I have not paid any money, security, or equivalent for money, nor has any money or equivalent for money to my knowledge or belief been paid, advanced, given or deposited by any one to or in the hands of myself or any other person for my nomination or election for the purpose of paying any expenses incurred on my behalf on account or in respect of the conduct or management of the said election.

And I further state on oath, that I will not, except so far as I may be permitted by law, at any future time make or be a party to the making or giving of any payment, reward, office, position or employment, or valuable consideration for the purpose of defraying any such expenses or obligations as herein mentioned for or an account of my nomination or election, or provide or be party to the providing of any money, security or equivalent for money for the purpose of defraying any such expense.

(Signature of affiant.) _____

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the above named _____ on the _____ day of _____, A. D. 19____.

Attached to said affidavit shall be a full and complete account of the receipts, contributions and expenses of said affiant, and of his supporters of which he has knowledge, with numbered vouchers for all sums and payment for which vouchers are required as to all money expended by affiant. The affidavit and account of the treasurer of any committee or any political party or organization shall be as nearly as may be in the same form, and so also shall be the affidavit of any

person who has received or expended money in excess of the sum of fifty dollars to aid in securing the nomination or election or defeat of any candidate, or of any political party or organization, or of any measure before the people.

§ 3539. False Oath, Perjury.

Any person who shall knowingly make any false oath or affidavit where an oath or affidavit is required by this law shall be deemed guilty of perjury and punished accordingly.

SPECIAL ELECTION IN 1915

§ 1. Special Election on First Tuesday After First Monday in November, 1915.

There shall be held a special election in the several voting precincts of this state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1915. All measures passed by the twenty-eighth legislative assembly of the State of Oregon upon which the referendum may be invoked shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at such special election. The polls shall open and close at the same time as is now provided by law for general elections in this state and the vote cast on such laws or measures shall be counted, canvassed, returned and declared in the same manner as provided by law for all laws or measures submitted to the people at general elections. [L. 1915, Chap. 234, p. 329.]

§ 2. Legal Electors May Vote Under Registration or Upon Affidavit.

Legal electors may vote under their registration for the year 1914, or upon affidavit of six freeholders as provided by law. [L. 1915, Chap. 234, p. 329.]

§ 3. Arguments to Be Filed Within Twelve Days After Filing Referendum Petition.

Within twelve days after the filing of any such referendum petition as provided by law, any person, or association of persons, may file with the Secretary of State any argument opposing or favoring any or all of the measures to be submitted to the people at such special election upon the same terms and conditions as are provided therefor by law for the filing of such arguments or statements on any measures referred to the people at a regular general biennial election. [L. 1915, Chap. 234, p. 330.]

§ 4. Pamphlet for Special Election.

Not later than thirty days before the date of such special election the Secretary of State shall cause to be printed in pamphlet form, in the manner required by law, a true copy of

the title and text of each measure so to be submitted thereat, and shall, within ten days from said last named date, mail to each registered voter of the state a copy of such pamphlet. [L. 1915, Chap. 234, p. 330.]

§ 5. Appropriation for Expense of Special Election.

In order to defray all expense incident to carrying the provisions of this act into effect, there is hereby appropriated out of the moneys in the general fund in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000.00), or so much thereof as may be necessary, and the Secretary of State is hereby authorized and directed to audit and pay all duly certified claims therefor in the same manner as other claims against the state are audited and paid. [L. 1915, Chap. 234, p. 330.]

VOTING MACHINES

§ 1. Board for Examining and Selecting Voting Machines.

The Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer of the State of Oregon, and two qualified electors of the State of Oregon, which qualified electors shall receive as compensation ten dollars for each and every day served, and to be selected by the Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer, shall constitute the State Board of Examiners for voting machines. It shall be their duty to examine all voting machines and to determine whether or not such machines meet all the requirements of this act and of the election laws of the State of Oregon, and to determine whether or not such machine is practical and accurate and can be used by the voters of the State of Oregon and to recommend such machines as shall meet the approval of the majority of the Board of Examiners, to the county court of such counties and governing bodies of such cities and towns as are herein provided for.

The report of the Board of Examiners shall be filed with the Secretary of State within thirty days after the examination of the voting machines. Such reports shall contain a list of all machines examined with their recommendation and approval of such machines as may be accepted as complying with the requirements of this act, and within five days thereafter the Secretary of State shall transmit the same to the county courts and governing bodies of cities and towns provided for in this act. No machine shall be used in the state which shall not first have received the sanction and approval of the State Board of Examiners. [L. 1913, Chap. 337, p. 658.]

§ 2. Specification of Requirements of Voting Machine to Be Selected.

The Construction of the Machine—No voting machine shall be approved by the Board of Examiners unless it shall be so constructed as to insure every voter an opportunity to vote in secrecy; that it can be closed during the progress of the voting so that no person can see or know the number of votes registered for any candidate or for whom the electors have voted; that each machine shall be so constructed as to provide facilities for voting for the candidates for at least seven parties or organizations, with a separate voting device and counter for each candidate thereof, that a straight party ticket can be voted by the operation of the single device; that the voter may vote for a part of one party ticket, and a part of one or more other party tickets; that a voter cannot vote for a candidate or on a question for whom or on which he is not lawfully entitled to vote; that the voter will be prevented from casting more than one vote for any one candidate, or voting for more than one person for the same office, unless he is lawfully entitled to vote for more than one person therefor; and in that event permit him to vote for as many persons for that office as he is by law entitled to vote for, and no more, but all votes for nominated candidates for such officers shall be cast and counted in the same manner as for all other nominated candidates, except as herein provided for Presidential electors; that the machine will be provided with at least fifteen pairs of "yes" and "no" counters for voting on questions, with the operating or voting device therefor; that such machine will correctly register, by means of mechanical counters, having registering wheels, every vote cast for candidates whose names are printed on the ballot labels or for questions; that the names of the candidates for Presidential electors shall not occur on the ballot labels, but in lieu thereof, one ballot in each party column or row, shall contain the words, "Presidential electors" preceded by the party name, and the names of the candidates for President and Vice-President, and every vote registered for such ballot shall operate as a vote for all candidates of such party for Presidential electors and be counted as such, but it shall provide means for voting a split or irregular ticket for Presidential electors; that any voter can by means of irregular ballots vote a written or printed ballot of his own selection for any person for any office, although such person may not have been nominated by any party, but such irregular balloting device or devices shall not be used for voting for any regularly nominated candidates except for Presidential electors as herein provided; that a voter may readily understand how to vote, and within

the period of two minutes cast his vote for all the candidates of his choice, and that he can change his or her vote for any regularly nominated candidate up to the time he starts to leave the machine; each machine must be provided with a lock or locks, the keys of which cannot be interchangeably used, and by the locking of which any movement of the operating mechanism can be prevented, so that it cannot be tampered with or mutilated for any fraudulent purpose; and that the doors of the compartments containing the registering mechanism can be locked so that no person can see or know the number of votes registered for any candidate; that there shall be a counter, the registering face of which can be seen at all times from the outside of the machine, which will show during the election the total number of voters that have operated the machine at the election. [L. 1913, Chap. 337, p. 659.]

§ 3. Joint Ownership of Voting Machines by Counties and Cities.

The county courts and governing bodies of cities and towns or boards having in control the elections held therein provided for in this act may at any regular meeting or any special meeting called therefor, provide for and require the use of as many voting machines as may be necessary according to the provisions of this act and may at their option by agreement between themselves provide for the joint purchase and ownership of such voting machines. [L. 1913, Chap. 337, p. 660.]

§ 4. Voting Machines and Accessories to Be Provided.

The authorities having in charge the control of elections and providing for the adoption of voting machines shall as soon as practicable thereafter provide such suitable polling places as they may determine and one or more voting machines in complete working order, also such other accessories as may be required for the practical and economical working of the machine. All necessary instruction stationery and instructions to voters shall be delivered with the custody of the voting machine or machines to the chairman of the election board not later than twenty-four hours next preceding the election. [L. 1913, Chap. 337, p. 660.]

§ 5. Officials Where Voting Machines Are Adopted.

In precincts where voting machines are used the election board shall consist of one chairman, two clerks and two inspectors, except where more than one machine is used, two additional inspectors for each and every machine in use, such inspectors to be of different political parties. Any voter desir-

ing instructions or declaring his disability to operate the machine shall be assisted in casting his vote by the two inspectors provided for in this act. No voter shall remain within the voting machine booth longer than two minutes. If he shall refuse to leave after the lapse of two minutes he shall be removed by order of the election board. [L. 1913, Chap. 337, p. 661.]

§ 6. Number of Voters in Precincts Using Voting Machines.

Precincts may be established in the cities and towns provided in this act and where voting machines are to be used so as to contain not less than 600 registered voters or not more than 1,000 for each machine used therein. The list or arrangement of candidates and measures to be voted upon as arranged on the voting machine shall be deemed an official ballot under this act for the precinct in which this machine is used pursuant to law. [L. 1913, Chap. 337, p. 661.]

§ 7. Laws Governing Elections Using Voting Machines.

All laws or parts of laws relating to elections shall be as far as applicable to voting machines remain in full force and effect and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith shall not be applicable in such election precincts where the voting machines are used so long as such voting machine is used therein, and that nothing in this act contained shall be construed as repealing any existing law or authorizing any deviation therefrom except as provided or set forth in this act. [L. 1913, Chap. 337, p. 661.]

§ 8. Penalty for Tampering With Voting Machines.

Any tampering with or unauthorized handling or adjusting of the voting machines or any willful violation of this act shall be a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment of not less than one month nor more than one year or a fine of not less than fifty dollars or more than one thousand dollars, or both such fine and imprisonment. [L. 1913, Chap. 337, p. 661.]

ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS BY THE GOVERNOR

§ 1. Appointing Officers Pro Tem When Criminal Laws Are Not Being Enforced.

Whenever in the opinion of the Governor the criminal laws of the state are not being faithfully executed and enforced, and the circumstances justify the appointment of any sheriff, district attorney, constable or justice of the peace *pro tem*, he shall lay the facts of which he is advised before the circuit

court, or any judge thereof, of the district of the office in question. The court or judge shall, without delay, in a summary manner consider the facts so presented and such further facts as can be gathered or may be presented by or on behalf of the Governor, the officer, or any party interested, as hereinafter provided. [L. 1913, Chap. 180, p. 321.]

§ 2. Court Inquiry As to Whether Criminal Laws Are Executed.

The court, or judge thereof, in conducting such hearing, shall have all of the usual powers of the circuit court or judge, and specifically the power of subpoenaing and examining witnesses of its own motion, and the Governor, the officer affected, or any party interested may subpoena witnesses and appear and participate in person or by counsel and the officer shall be given reasonable opportunity to prepare and present his case. The Attorney General shall appear on behalf of the Governor, if by him requested to do so. [L. 1913, Chap. 180, p. 321.]

§ 3. Judge May Be Called From Other Circuit to Make Inquiry.

When the Governor has made a request for an investigation before the court or judge of the district of the office affected, said court or judge may request that the hearing be held before the court or judge of any other district and call in such court or judge to conduct the same, at the regular place of holding court in the district of the office affected; *provided*, that such a request shall be made by the court or judge without delay, and such court or judge who may be called in shall proceed without delay to conduct the hearing. The actual necessary traveling expenses of any court or judge that may be called in shall be paid out of the funds appropriated, or which may hereafter be appropriated for the purposes of this act, upon properly verified vouchers presented to the Secretary of State. [L. 1913, Chap. 180, p. 322.]

§ 4. Findings of Court on Inquiry.

The court or judge shall make such findings as are justified by the facts adduced at the hearing, and shall find as to whether or not the criminal laws of the state are being faithfully executed and enforced by the officers under investigation. [L. 1913, Chap. 180, p. 322.]

§ 5. Finding That Criminal Laws Are Not Faithfully Enforced, Governor to Appoint Special Officers Not Longer Than 90 Days.

Thereupon, if it shall be found that the criminal laws of the state are not being faithfully executed and enforced by said officers, the Governor may appoint, for a period not longer

than ninety days, such special officers as may be necessary to correct such failure to execute or enforce the criminal laws as has been disclosed at the hearing. [L. 1913, Chap. 180, p. 322.]

§ 6. Special Officers, Mode of Qualifying.

When appointed, special officers shall qualify in the same manner as provided by law for regularly elected officers, and shall have all of the power and authority of the regularly elected officers necessary to effectuate the purposes of the appointment, and shall carry out the directions of the Governor, pursuant to the appointment, in the same manner and to the same extent as the duly elected officers could do or perform; *provided, however*, that no greater power shall be conferred upon any special officer than is by law lodged with the regularly elected officers. [L. 1913, Chap. 180, p. 322.]

§ 7. Salaries of Regular Officers Continue During Time of Special Officers.

The regularly elected, qualified and acting officers shall, during any appointment of a special officer, receive the salary provided by law, to the same extent as though no special officer had been appointed. [L. 1913, Chap. 180, p. 322.]

§ 8. Salaries of Special Officers.

The said special officers herein provided for shall receive a compensation for the time they are appointed equal to that provided for the regularly elected officers; said compensation to be paid in the same manner as the regular officers are paid. [L. 1913, Chap. 180, p. 322.]

CREATION AND ORGANIZATION OF NEW COUNTIES; CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES

§ 1. Organizing New Counties or Changing Boundaries.

Whenever it is desired to form a new county out of one or more of the then existing counties, or whenever it is desired to change the boundaries of then existing counties, and a petition praying for the formation of such new counties or praying for the change of the boundaries of then existing counties, describing the territory proposed to be incorporated in such new county or changed from one county to another, together with the name of such proposed new county, if for that purpose, signed by a majority of the legal voters residing in the territory to be embraced in such new county or residing in the territory to be embraced in such change of county

boundaries, shall be presented to the county court of each county to be affected by the proposed formation of a new county or change in county boundaries, and if it appears to the county court that such territory so described can be constitutionally formed into a county and has an assessed valuation of not less than two million dollars and that the area and population of said original county or counties after the formation of such new county shall comply with the regulations of the Constitution of this state, or, if it appears that by the change in such county boundaries the county from which the territory is taken and the territory to which it is added by such proposed change will conform to the Constitution of the State of Oregon, it shall be the duty of such county court or courts to make an order providing for the submission of the question of the formation of such new county or the change in county boundaries, as the case may be, to a vote of all of the legal electors of the county or counties to be so affected at the next succeeding general election, and notice thereof shall be given, the votes canvassed and the returns made as in the case of election of members of the legislative assembly; and the form of the ballot to be used in the determination of such question shall be "For new county," and "Against new county," and "For change in county boundaries," and "Against change in county boundaries," as the case may be. [L. 1913, Chap. 10, p. 21.]

§ 2. Canvassing Votes on Creation of New Counties or Change in Boundaries.

The votes upon the question of creating such new county or the change in boundaries, as the case may be, shall be counted, returned and canvassed in the same manner and by the same officers as the other votes cast at the same election are counted, returned and canvassed. The canvass of the voters upon such question shall be entered of record by the county clerk of each county in which said vote is taken, and within thirty days thereafter such county clerk shall certify the same to the Secretary of State in the same manner as the votes on state and district officers are certified, and shall state in such certificate the name, territorial contents and boundaries of such new county, or the names, territorial contents and boundaries of the counties affected by the change in boundaries. The Secretary of State in the presence of the Governor, within ten days after receiving such certificate from the county clerk, and within thirty days after any election has been held upon the creation of a new county, or the change in county boundaries, shall canvass the votes given for and against such new county or the votes given for and against

the change in county boundaries and if the election was for the purpose of establishing a new county and if sixty-five per cent of all the voters residing within the limits of the proposed new county voted at said election in favor of the creation of said new county, and if thirty-five per cent of the voters in each of the counties from which it is proposed to take territory to be included in the new county and who reside outside of the limits of the proposed new county voted in favor of the creation of the proposed new county, or if the election was for the purpose of changing county boundaries, and if a majority of all voters in each of the counties to be affected by the change in boundaries, voted in favor of the proposed change in county boundaries, the Governor shall forthwith issue his proclamation declaring said new county thereby created or declaring the change in county boundaries, as the case may be; and if the election was for the purpose of establishing a new county, it shall thereafter be a county for all civil, military and other purposes; and if the election was for the purpose of changing county boundaries, the boundaries of the county shall be changed to conform to the description furnished by the county clerk in the certificate provided in this section. [L. 1913, Chap. 10, p. 22.]

§ 3. Boundaries of New Counties to Conform to Government Lines.

In the establishment of any such proposed new county and in the establishment of the boundaries of counties in which a change is proposed, the same shall be made to conform to the established government legal subdivisions. [L. 1913, Chap. 10, p. 22.]

§ 4. Proclamation and Appointment of County Court.

Within thirty days after the Governor shall have issued his proclamation provided in Section 2 of this act, he shall appoint three persons, residents of the new county so formed possessing the qualifications of the electors, who will accept and qualify in such offices as county judge and commissioners respectively for such new county, who shall hold their offices until the first general election thereafter and until their successors are elected and qualified, and upon such persons qualifying as such county judge and commissioners such new county shall be deemed to have existence as such and be governed by the laws of the state relating to counties; and within thirty days after the Governor shall have issued his proclamation provided in Section 2 of this Act, in the event such election was for the purpose of changing county boundaries, such change shall take effect and the territory taken from any county and added to another county by reason of

such change in county boundaries shall become a part of the county to which it has been added, and for all purposes shall be deemed to be a portion thereof and be governed by the laws of the State of Oregon relating to counties. [L. 1913, Chap. 10, p. 23.]

§ 5. County Court to Appoint All County Officers in New Counties.

The county judge and the county commissioners appointed under the provisions of the preceding section relating to formation of new counties having qualified according to law, acting as a county court shall forthwith appoint all the remaining county officers of the new county so organized, who, after having qualified, shall hold their offices until the first general election thereafter and their successors are elected and qualified; *provided*, that all justices and constables in office within the boundaries of any such new county shall continue to hold such office in such new county during the remainder of their term, and shall give bonds to such new county of the same amount and in the same manner as previously given to the original county or counties in which they were elected. [L. 1913, Chap. 10, p. 23.]

§ 6. County Seat to Be Fixed Temporarily by County Court.

The county court of such new county shall have power to temporarily fix the county seat, and such location shall remain the county seat until the first general election thereafter, when the qualified voters of such new county are empowered to vote for and select the place of county seat in the manner provided by law. Immediately after the selection of such county seat either by the county court or by the canvass of the returns of votes cast at the election for that purpose, the county court shall issue its proclamation and publish the same in a newspaper published in such new county, if there be one, and if not by posting a copy of such proclamation in each election precinct in such county announcing the selection and location of such county seat. [L. 1913, Chap. 10, p. 23.]

§ 8. Elections in Organizing Counties.

All elections under or in pursuance of this act, where not otherwise provided for, shall be conducted in the same manner as required by law for general elections, and no refusal or neglect of any official to perform his lawful duties in connection therewith shall in any manner affect the validity of such election. [L. 1913, Chap. 10, p. 24.]

STOCK RUNNING AT LARGE

§ 5573. Election to Determine Whether Livestock May Run at Large.

On the petition of one hundred or more legal voters of any county in this state being filed with the county clerk before the time of giving the notice of the general election in any year, the county clerk shall cause notice to be given that at such election a vote shall be taken for and against stock running at large. On the petition of fifteen or more legal voters of any election precinct in any county being filed with the county clerk before the time of giving the notice of the general election in any year, describing the boundaries of such precinct or any portion of such precinct which the petitioners desire to include, the county clerk shall cause notice to be given that at such election a vote will be taken for and against stock running at large in such precinct, or in such portion of the precinct as is described in the petition; *provided, however*, that in the counties of Jackson and Clackamas on the petition of one-fourth of the legal voters of any precinct in said counties, being filed with the county clerk, for a special election to be held in any such precinct at a time therein specified other than at the general election, which time shall not be less than thirty days after the date of filing of such petition, the county court shall order a special election to be held in said precinct, on the question of stock running at large therein, to be held at the time stated in the petition in the same manner as other elections are held thereon, under the provisions of this act; *provided, however*, that not more than one election can be held under the provisions of this act in any precinct during any two consecutive years; and, *provided*, that in counties and precincts in either of such counties where elections have heretofore been held, such counties and precincts shall not be affected by the passage of this act until elections are held hereunder, but such counties and precincts shall remain in the same condition as to stock running at large therein as determined at such elections until otherwise ordered by vote of the people. [L. 1915, Chap. 75, Sec. 1, p. 83.]

LIMITATION OF TAX LEVIES

§ 1. Levy Limited to Increase of Six Per Cent.

Except as herein otherwise provided, all statutory rates making provisions for the revenues of the state and for state departments or institutions, counties, cities, towns, schools, roads and for all other purposes, are hereby so reduced as to prohibit the levying of a greater amount of revenue on the assessed value of the year 1915 than the larger amount levied on the assessed value of either the year 1913 or of the year

1914, plus six per cent. For each year after 1915 all such tax rates shall be so limited as not to levy a greater amount of revenue than the larger amount levied in either of the two years immediately preceding, plus six per cent. [L. 1915, Chap. 159, p. 187.]

§ 2. Taxing Power Limited to Prohibit Increase of More Than Six Per Cent.

Except as herein otherwise provided, the exercise of the taxing power by the state and by every county, city, town, school district, road district, port or other taxing district or body to which authority has been delegated to exercise the power of taxation, is hereby limited so as to prohibit the levying of a greater amount of revenue on the assessed value of the year 1915 than the larger amount levied on the assessed value of either the year 1913 or of the year 1914, or of the last year preceding 1913 when a levy was made, plus six per cent. For each year after 1915 the authority of all taxing bodies shall be so limited as to prohibit the levying of a greater amount of revenue than the larger amount levied in either of the last two preceding years when a levy was made, plus six per cent. [L. 1915, Chap. 159, pp. 187, 188.]

§ 3. Question of Increased Levy to Be Submitted to Voters.

If any board of levy or any officer that is charged with the duty of levying a tax in any taxing district, except the state, shall be of the opinion that the amount of tax limited by this act will be insufficient for the needs of such taxing district for the current year, the question of an increased levy may be submitted to the voters of such taxing district at a general or at a special election called for the purpose and in the manner provided by law for calling special elections in such taxing district. If any such question of increasing the levy shall be submitted at any election as before set forth, due notice thereof shall be given for at least thirty days in advance of such election by publication in one or more newspapers of general circulation published in such taxing district; *provided*, if no newspaper is published in such taxing district, notice shall be given by posting a notice of such election in at least three conspicuous places in such district. If a majority of the votes cast at any such election shall be in favor of the increased levy as named in said election notice, then the officers charged with levying taxes may make such increased levy for the year voted upon, and thereafter the limitation of this act shall apply unless an increased levy for the particular year shall be voted at another election in like manner. [L. 1915, Chap. 159, p. 188.]

§ 4. Levies May Be Prorated.

In the event the date of assessment of property for taxation or the time for levy and collection of taxes is so changed that the levy based on the assessment of any year shall be required to produce revenue sufficient for a period of less or more than one entire year, the limitations on all tax levies, as imposed by this act, shall be prorated and applied to such levies on the basis of the revenue requirements of one year. [L. 1915, Chap. 159, p. 188.]

§ 5. Levies in Subdivided Districts to Be Proportionate.

In the event any taxing district is subdivided into two or more smaller districts, the limitations of this act on tax levies to be made by such smaller district shall be prorated according to the proportion the assessed value of each such smaller district bears to the assessed value of the district so subdivided. [L. 1915, Chap. 159, p. 189.]

§ 6. Levies in Enlarged Districts to Be Based on Combined Levies of Districts Included.

In the event any two or more taxing districts are consolidated, the limitations of this act on tax levies to be made by such consolidated district shall apply to the total of revenues produced by levies made in said districts in the year immediately preceding such consolidation. [L. 1915, Chap. 159, p. 189.]

§ 7. Excessive Levies Unlawful.

Any levy which may be certified to the county assessor in excess of the limitations placed by this act, or not permitted by the provisions of this act, shall be unlawful. In any such case it shall be unlawful for the county assessor of any county within the state to enter upon the tax roll of the county any such excessive levy. In case of any such excess in any levy, it is hereby made the duty of the county assessor, and he is hereby required to reduce such levy and to extend upon the tax roll only such a part thereof as will comply with the provisions of this act. [L. 1915, Chap. 159, p. 189.]

§ 8. Limitation Not Applicable to Levy for Payment of Certain Obligations.

This act shall in no way limit the amount of any levy necessary to be made for the purpose of paying any bonded debt or outstanding warrants heretofore lawfully issued, judgment or the interest thereon against the state, or any county, city, town, school district, port or other taxing district, or for special assessments for local improvements. [L. 1915, Chap. 159, p. 189.]

§ 9. Penalty for Violation.

Any officer of any taxing district or any county assessor who shall violate any provision of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not more than one thousand dollars, and shall also be liable to removal from office as provided by law. [L. 1915, Chap. 159, p. 189.]

§ 10. Tax Commission to Administer Law.

The State Tax Commission is hereby directed to see that the provisions of this act are properly administered and enforced. Said commission shall obtain each year reports showing the valuation of the taxable property, the rate of levy and the amount of revenue required in each taxing district of the state, and shall keep said reports on file in its office. The commission shall summarize such records of tax levies and revenues in appropriate form and report the same to the legislative assembly at each biennial session thereof. [L. 1915, Chap. 159, p. 189.]

§ 11. No Part of Law Invalidated by Invalidity of Any Other Part.

Each section of this act and every part of each section are hereby declared to be independent sections and parts of sections, and the holding of any section or part thereof to be void or ineffective for any cause shall not be deemed to affect any other section or any part thereof. [L. 1915, Chap. 159, p. 189.]

OF OFFENSES AGAINST THE SUFFRAGE**§ 2029. Bribing or Offering to Bribe Officer.**

If any person shall corruptly give, offer, or promise to give any gift, gratuity, valuable consideration, or thing whatever, or shall corruptly promise to do or cause to be done any act beneficial to any judicial, legislative, or executive officer, or shall intimidate, attempt to intimidate, or shall threaten any injury to the person or property of such or any judicial, legislative or executive officer with intent to influence the vote, opinion, decision, judgment, or other official conduct of such officer in any matter, question, duty, cause or proceeding, which then is or by law may come or be brought before such officer, or with intent to influence such officer to act in his official capacity in a particular manner so as to produce or prevent any particular result, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than one month nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00).

§ 2055. Bribing or Offering to Bribe Voter.

If any person shall give, offer, or promise to give any gift, gratuity, valuable consideration, or thing whatever to any voter of this state, or shall promise to do or cause to be done any act beneficial to such voter, with intent to influence or induce such voter to vote at any legally authorized election in this state for or against a particular person or candidate, or in a particular way, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than five years, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year.

§ 2056. Voter Receiving Bribe or Promise of the Same.

If any voter of this state shall accept or receive any gift, gratuity, valuable consideration, or thing, or any promise thereof, or any promise to do or cause to be done any act beneficial to such voter, with the understanding or agreement, express or implied, that such voter will, at any legally authorized election in this state, give his vote for or against a particular person or candidate, or in a particular way, such voter, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than five years, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year.

§ 2057. Voter—Definition of—Punishment for Second Crime.

A person who actually votes, or offers to vote at the election specified and designated in Sections 2055 and 2056, although by law he may not be entitled to vote thereat, shall be held and deemed to be a voter within the meaning of such Sections 2055 and 2056, and for the purposes therein expressed. If any person, having been convicted of any crime defined in Sections 2055 and 2056, shall afterwards be convicted of the same or any other crime therein defined, such person shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary as therein provided, and not otherwise.

§ 2058. Voting or Offering to Vote Illegally.

If any person shall vote, or offer to vote, at any legally authorized election in this state, knowing himself not entitled by law to vote thereat, or shall vote, or offer to vote, at any poll or in any precinct at any such election, knowing himself not entitled to vote at such poll or in such precinct, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than \$100.00 nor more than \$500.00.

§ 2059. Violence to Prevent Persons From Voting, Etc.—Punishment of.

If any person or persons shall by menace, threat, or violence, whether armed or unarmed, intimidate or prevent, or attempt to intimidate or prevent any person from challenging another voter, or to prevent any person from voting, such person or persons so offending shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year.

§ 2060. Intimidation of Voters by Corporations, Etc.

Any person or corporation who directly or indirectly uses any force, violence, or restraint, or inflicts or threatens to inflict any injury, damage, harm, or loss, or in any other manner practices intimidation upon or against any person in his or its employ, in order to induce or compel such person to refrain from voting at any election, or to vote or refrain from voting for or against any person or persons, or for or against any proposition submitted to the voters at such election, or to place or cause to be placed, or refrain from placing or causing to be placed, his name upon a registry of voters, or on account of any person having so voted or refrained from voting at such election, or having registered or refrained from registering as a voter; or by abduction, duress, or any forcible or fraudulent device or contrivance whatsoever impedes, prevents, or otherwise interferes with the free exercise of the elective franchise by any such employe; or compels, induces, or prevails upon any voter to give or refrain from giving his vote for or against any particular person or proposition, at any election; or, being an employer, pays his employe the salary or wages due him in pay envelopes upon which there is written or printed any political motto, device, or argument containing threats, expressed or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of such employes; or within ninety days of a general election puts or otherwise exhibits in the establishment or place where his employes are engaged in labor, any handbill or placard containing any threat, notice, or information that if any particular ticket or candidate is elected or defeated, work in his place or establishment will cease in whole or in part, his establishment be closed up or the wages of his employes reduced, or other threats, expressed or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of his or its employe, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 2061. Penalty for Violating Last Section.

Any person or corporation found guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of the preceding section of this act shall be fined in a sum not less than \$100.00 nor more than \$1,000.00, and if a corporation, shall in addition, forfeit its charter.

§ 2062. Importing Voters a Felony.

Any person who shall by promise of favor or reward, or otherwise, induce or persuade any person to come into this state, or into any county or precinct within this state, for the purpose and with the intent that such person shall, by so changing his habitation, vote at any general election which may hereafter be held in this state, at any place where such voter or person is not a *bona fide* resident, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

§ 2063. Inducing Voters to Absent Themselves, a Felony.

Any person shall also be deemed guilty of a felony who shall by promises of favor or reward, or otherwise, induce or persuade any voter within this state to absent himself from his actual and *bona fide* place of residence with intent to prevent or hinder such person from voting at such place of residence at any general election in this state.

§ 2064. Inducing Voters to Stay Away From Polls, a Felony.

Any person who shall, in the manner provided in the preceding section, induce or persuade any legal voter to remain away from the polls, and not vote at any general election in this state shall, on conviction, be deemed guilty of a felony.

§ 2065. Penalty for Violating the Preceding Three Sections.

Any person, upon conviction for a violation of either of the three preceding sections, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than three years, or shall be fined not less than \$100.00 nor more than \$1,000.00, or shall be punished by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and shall be forever ineligible to hold any office of trust or profit in this state.

§ 2066. Negligence or Corruption of Officers of Election.

If any judge or clerk of an election, or other officer or person on whom any duty is enjoined by law relative to any election authorized by law, or to the return or canvassing of votes given at any such election, shall be guilty of any willful neglect of such duty, or of any corrupt conduct in the discharge of the same, such judge, clerk, officer, or other person, upon

conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than three years, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than \$100.00 nor more than \$500.00.

§ 2067. Disorderly Conduct at Polls.

If any person shall behave in a riotous, disorderly, or tumultuous manner at or in the immediate vicinity of any poll or place of voting during the progress of any election authorized by law, or shall willfully and wrongfully disturb or interrupt the officers or either of them engaged in holding any such election, or any person being in such vicinity and voting or attempting or intending to vote thereat, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than one month nor more than one year, or by fine not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$500.00.

§ 2130. Disposing of Liquor on Election Day—Penalty Therefor.

It shall be unlawful in this state for any person to barter, sell, give away, or in any manner dispose of any intoxicating liquor on the day of any general or special election of state, county, or municipal officers, within the state, district, county, or corporation in which such election is held. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$200.00, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten nor more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

§ 2131. Violations of Act to Be Reported to Grand Jury—Fines, How Disposed of.

It is hereby made the duty of all magistrates, sheriffs, and constables to report to the grand jury all violations of the provisions of this act which may come to their knowledge in their respective counties; and all fines collected under this act shall be paid into and become a part of the common school fund of the county in which the same shall be collected.

OFFICERS, CONGRESSIONAL, STATE, COUNTY AND DISTRICT

§ 2587. Election of Congressmen, When Held.

One Representative to the congress of the United States shall be elected in each of the districts before enumerated on the first Monday in June in the year of our Lord 1892, and one in each of said districts every two years thereafter. Such election shall be held and the returns thereof made and canvassed in the manner provided by law.

§ 2609. Governor to Issue Certificates of Election to Senators and Congressmen.

He shall grant certificates to members duly elected to the senate of the United States, and also to members of congress, which shall be signed by him, and countersigned by the Secretary of State, under the seal of the state.

§ 1. Vacancy in Office of U. S. Senator Filled by Appointment Until Next Election.

That, if by reason of death, resignation, disqualification, removal or any other cause, there shall be a vacancy in the office of Senator of the United States for the State of Oregon, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State of Oregon, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, to fill any such vacancy by appointment until such subsequent time as said vacancy shall be filled by a Senator of the United States regularly elected and qualified. [L. 1915, Chap. 48, p. 59.]

See also Sections 3350 (f), p. 56; 3376, p. 77; 3417, p. 99.

Governor; Qualifications, Election, Etc.

See Constitution of Oregon, Art. V, p. 15.

§ 1. Governor; Term of Office.

The official term of the Governor of this state shall commence upon the publication of the returns by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as provided in Section 4, Article V, of the Constitution; or in case of an election of the Governor by the legislative assembly, as provided in Section 5 of Article V of the Constitution of Oregon, his official term shall commence immediately upon such election; and he shall be inaugurated by taking the oath of office. [L. 1913, Chap. 84, p. 137.]

Secretary of State.

See Constitution of Oregon, Art. VI, Section 1, p. 16; see also Art. II, Section 12, p. 9.

State Treasurer.

See Constitution of Oregon, Art. VI, Section 1, p. 16; see also Art. II, Section 12, p. 9.

State Senators and Representatives.

See Constitution of Oregon, Art. IV, Sections 3, 4, 6, p. 14; also Section 3361, p. 65, and Section 3533, p. 158.

§ 2667. Election of the Attorney General.

There shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state of Oregon, at the general election held in June, 1894, and each

fourth year thereafter, an Attorney General who shall hold his office for the term of four years and until his successor is elected and qualified.

§ 2744. Supreme and Circuit Judges Elected in Distinct Classes.

Hereafter there shall be elected supreme and circuit judges in distinct classes as hereinafter provided.

§ 2745. Supreme Judges—Election and Terms of Office.

On the first Monday of June, 1880, there shall be elected three Justices of the Supreme Court, whose terms of office shall commence on the first Monday of July, 1880, and continue, one for six years, one for four years, and one for two years; said terms to be allotted among themselves on the first day of the first regular term of court after their election; and at every general election after the said first Monday in June, 1880, there shall be elected one or more Justices of the Supreme Court to fill any vacancy that may occur by expiration of the term, death, resignation, or removal.

§ 2748. Election of Additional Justices—Terms.

In addition to the three Justices of the Supreme Court now in office and hereafter to be elected as provided by law, there shall be elected two additional justices, as follows: One at the next regular general election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1910, for the term of four years, and four years thereafter his successor shall be elected for the term of six years, and every six years thereafter; and one at the next regular general election to be held in November, 1910, for the term of six years, and every six years thereafter. Each of said additional justices shall assume the duties of his office on the first Monday in January following his election, and shall serve for the term of six years except as herein otherwise provided and until his successor has been elected and qualified; and at every general election held after 1910 there shall be elected one or more Justices of the Supreme Court to fill any vacancy that may occur by expiration of the term, death, resignation, or removal from office of either of said additional Justices of the Supreme Court.

§ 1. Supreme Court to Consist of Seven Justices.

From and after the taking effect of this act, the Supreme Court of this state shall consist of seven justices, possessing the qualifications now prescribed by law, for such office, and consisting of the five justices now holding said office, whose terms shall be as now provided by law, and two additional justices, to be appointed by the Governor of this state immedi-

ately upon the taking effect of this act, who shall forthwith assume the duties of their office and who shall serve until the first Monday in January, 1915, and until their successors are elected and qualified. [L. 1913, Chap. 167, p. 294.]

§ 2. Two Additional Justices of Supreme Court.

In addition to the five Justices of the Supreme Court now in office, and hereafter to be elected as provided by law, there shall be elected at the next general election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1914, two additional justices, each for the term of six years and every six years thereafter; each of such additional justices shall receive the same compensation as the other Justices of the Supreme Court, to be paid at the same time, and in the same manner. [L. 1913, Chap. 167, p. 294.]

§ 3. Chief Justice of Supreme Court.

The justice having the shortest term to serve or the oldest of several having such shortest term, and not holding by appointment, shall be chief justice. [L. 1913, Chap. 167, p. 294.]

§ 1. Election of Dairy and Food Commissioner.

At the general election held in November, 1916, and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected by the electors of the State of Oregon a commissioner who shall be known as the "Dairy and Food Commissioner," who shall hold his office for a term of four years and until his successor is elected and qualified, who shall qualify within thirty days from the time of his election by taking and filing with the Secretary of State an oath to faithfully perform the duties of said office and who shall receive for his services a salary of two thousand dollars per year from and after the passage of this act, and his actual traveling, office and other expenses, incurred in the discharge of the duties of his office not to exceed (\$2,200.00) twenty-two hundred dollars per year, said money to be used in the expenses actually incurred in the performance of the duties connected with the execution of the work pertaining to the office and to be allowed and paid upon vouchers verified under oath and filed with the Secretary of State; *provided, however*, that the present Dairy and Food Commissioner elected at the general election held in November, 1912, shall continue to hold such office until his successor is elected and qualified and shall have all the power and perform all the duties of the Dairy and Food Commissioner herein provided; and the expense fund of (\$2,200.00) twenty-two hundred dollars herein provided shall be available at once. [L. 1915, Chap. 343, Sec. 1, p. 559.]

§ 6875. Election of Railroad Commissioner.

A Railroad Commission is hereby created, to be composed of three commissioners.

One of said commissioners shall be a *bona fide* resident of the district composed of the counties lying east of the Cascade Mountains; one shall be a *bona fide* resident of the district composed of the counties lying west of the Cascade Mountains, and each of said commissioners shall be elected by the legal voters of the district in which he resides; the other commissioner shall be a *bona fide* resident of the State of Oregon and elected by the legal voters of the state at large; *provided*, that the Railroad Commissioners now in office shall continue to serve for the remainder of the respective terms for which they were elected and until their successors are elected and have qualified. The term of office of each of such commissioners shall be four years, and shall begin on the first Monday in January succeeding their election. Any vacancy occurring in the office of any of said commissioners shall be filled by appointment by the Governor for the unexpired term. [L. 1915, Chap. 71, p. 79.]

§ 1. Railroad Commission to Be Public Service Commission.

From and after July 1, 1915, the Commission now designated "Railroad Commission of Oregon" shall be designated "Public Service Commission of Oregon." [L. 1915, Chap. 241, p. 347.]

§ 5015. Election of Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

At the general election in the year 1906, there shall be elected, as other state officers are elected, a citizen of the State of Oregon, who has been a resident of the state over five years, to fill the office of Commissioner of Labor Statistics and Inspector of Factories and Workshops, whose term of office shall be four years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. At the general election every fourth year thereafter, there shall be elected a Commissioner of Labor Statistics and Inspector of Workshops and Factories, whose term of office shall be four years, and until his successor is elected and has qualified.

§ 6610. Water Division Superintendents, Appointments and Term of.

There shall be one superintendent for each water division, who shall, immediately after this act becomes effective, be appointed by the Governor to serve until January 1, 1911, or until his successor is appointed or elected and shall have qualified, and who shall be a resident of the water division for which he is appointed. At the general election in 1910, and

every four years thereafter there shall be elected by the voters of the counties of the first and second water divisions of the state a division superintendent, each of whom shall hold office for the term of four years, or until his successor is elected and qualified. Each of said water superintendents shall have knowledge and experience relative to the irrigation law and its administration and measurement of flowing water, evaporation, seepage, and common alkalies, drainage and the hydrographic features of the water division in which the candidate may reside.

§ 2775. Election of Circuit Judges.

There shall be elected on the first Monday in June, 1880, a circuit judge in each of the judicial districts as they now exist in this state, whose terms of office shall commence on the first Monday in July, 1880, and continue for six years, and until their successors are elected and qualified; and at the general election in 1886, and every six years thereafter, there shall be elected a circuit judge in each of the said judicial districts, whose terms of office shall commence on the first Monday in July thereafter, and continue for six years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

§ 2776. Sixth District, Election of Judge.

There shall be elected on the first Monday in June, 1884, a circuit judge in the sixth judicial district, created by this act, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday in July, 1884, and continue for two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified; and at the general election in 1886, and every six years thereafter, there shall be elected a circuit judge in said sixth judicial district, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday in July thereafter, and continue for six years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

§ 2777. Seventh District, Election of Judge.

At the general election in 1886, and every six years thereafter, there shall be elected a circuit judge in said seventh judicial district, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday in July thereafter, and continue for six years, and until his successor is elected and qualified; and at the same time, and every two years thereafter, there shall be elected a prosecuting attorney in said seventh judicial district whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday in July thereafter, and continue for two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

§ 2778. Eighth District, Election of Judge.

At the general election in 1906, there shall be elected a circuit judge of said eighth judicial district for the period of six years, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday of July thereafter, and who shall hold said office until his successor is elected and qualified.

§ 2779. Ninth District, Election of Judge.

There shall be elected in and for the said ninth judicial district, in the same manner as other judges are elected, a circuit judge for said ninth judicial district who shall be elected at the general election held in the State of Oregon for the year 1898, and every six years thereafter, and who shall hold the office of circuit judge of said district for the period of six years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

§ 2780. Tenth District, Election of Judge.

There shall be elected in said tenth judicial district, in the same manner as the other circuit judges are elected, a circuit judge for said tenth judicial district, who shall be elected at the general election to be held in the State of Oregon for the year 1908, and every six years thereafter, and who shall hold the office of circuit judge of said district for the period of six years and until his successor is elected and qualified.

§ 2781. Eleventh District, Election of Judge.

At the general election in the year 1908, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected a circuit judge of said eleventh judicial district for the period of six years, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday in July thereafter, and who shall hold office until his successor is elected and qualified.

§ 7. Twelfth District, Election of Judge.

Immediately after the taking effect of this act, the Governor shall appoint a suitable and qualified person, a resident of the twelfth judicial district, to serve as a judge of the circuit court, for the twelfth judicial district, and until the next general election and his successor is elected and qualified, and there shall be elected at the next general election, to be held in the State of Oregon, and every six years thereafter, a circuit judge of said district, who shall hold office until his successor is elected and qualified. [L. 1913, Chap. 231, p. 421.]

§ 3. Fourteenth District; Election of Judge.

At the general election, in the year 1916, and every six years thereafter, there shall be elected a circuit judge of said fourteenth judicial district, who shall hold said office for a term

of six years, and until his successor is elected and qualified, and his term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January following said election. [L. 1915, Chap. 180, p. 220.]

§ 3. Eighteenth District; Election of Judge.

At the general election in the year 1916, and every six years thereafter, there shall be elected a circuit judge of said eighteenth judicial district, who shall hold said office for a term of six years, and until his successor is elected and qualified, and his term of office shall commence on the first Monday in January following said election. [L. 1915, Chap. 189, p. 225.]

§ 3. Nineteenth District; Election of Judge.

Immediately after the taking effect of this act the Governor shall appoint a suitable and qualified person, a resident of the nineteenth judicial district, to serve as judge of the circuit court for the nineteenth judicial district and until the next general election and his successor is elected and qualified; and there shall be elected at the next general election in the year 1916 to be held in the State of Oregon, and every six years thereafter, a circuit judge of such district who shall hold office until his successor is elected and qualified. [L. 1915, Chap. 333, p. 351.]

§ 3. Twentieth District; Election of Judge.

That at the general election in the year 1916, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected a circuit judge of said twentieth judicial district for the period of six years, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday in January thereafter, and who shall hold his office until his successor is elected and qualified. [L. 1915, Chap. 332, pp. 529, 530.]

§ 2782. First and Thirteenth Districts, Election of Judges in.

From and after the passage of this act the circuit judges of the first judicial district of the State of Oregon, as heretofore constituted, respectively residing in the first and thirteenth judicial districts as constituted by this act, shall be the judges of the first and thirteenth districts respectively, and shall hold their offices until the first Monday in January, 1911, and until their successors have been elected and qualified. At the regular general election held in November, 1910, there shall be a circuit judge elected in each of said [first and thirteenth] districts for the term of six years, who shall possess the qualifications provided by law for judge of the circuit court, and whose term of office shall begin on the first Monday in January, 1911.

§ 2783. Additional Judge in the First District.

In addition to the circuit judge now provided for by law, there shall be elected on the first Monday of June, 1892, and on the same day of June every six years thereafter, a circuit judge in and for the first judicial district of the State of Oregon, who shall possess the qualifications prescribed by law for circuit judges of this state, and whose term of office shall begin on the first Monday in July, 1892, and who shall hold office and discharge the duties thereof for six years from said day, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

§ 2784. Additional Judge in the Second District.

In addition to the circuit judge now provided for by law, there shall be elected on the first Monday in June, 1906, and on the same day of June every six years thereafter, a circuit judge in and for the second judicial district of the State of Oregon, who shall possess the qualifications prescribed by law for circuit judges of this state, and whose term of office shall begin on the first Monday in July, 1906, and who shall hold office and discharge the duties thereof for six years from said date, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

§ 2786. Third Judge in Second District.

In addition to the circuit judges now provided for by law, there shall be elected, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1910, and on the same day of November every six years thereafter, a circuit judge for the second judicial district of the State of Oregon, who shall possess the qualifications prescribed by law for circuit judges of this state, and who shall hold office and discharge the duties thereof for six years from said date, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

§ 2788. Second Judge in Third District.

In addition to the circuit judges now provided for by law, there shall be elected by the qualified voters of the third judicial district of the State of Oregon, at the general election to be held in June, 1894, a circuit judge for said district, and in like manner his successor shall be elected at the general election to be held in June, 1898, and every six years thereafter; *provided*, that any judge elected under this act shall qualify and enter upon the discharge of his duties on the first Monday in July next after his election, and shall continue in office until the election and qualification of his successor.

§ 2790. Additional Judge in Fourth District.

In addition to the circuit judges now provided for by law, there shall be elected on the first Monday of June, 1886, and at

the general election every six years thereafter, a circuit judge in the fourth judicial district of this state, who shall possess the qualifications prescribed by law for circuit judges, and whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday of July, 1886, and on the same day of the month every six years thereafter, and continue in office six years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

§ 2791. Two Additional Judges, Making Four Judges in Fourth District.

In addition to the two circuit judges now provided for by law, there shall be elected on the first Monday in June, 1894, and at the general election every six years thereafter, two circuit judges in the fourth judicial district of this state, who shall possess the qualifications prescribed by law for circuit judges, and whose terms of office shall commence on the first Monday of July, 1894, and who shall hold said office for the term of six years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

§ 2792. Fifth Judge in Fourth District.

In addition to the four circuit judges now provided for by law there shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1910, and at the general election every six years thereafter one circuit judge in the fourth judicial district of this state who shall possess the qualifications prescribed by law for circuit judges and whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1911, and who shall hold office for the term of six years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

§ 2794. Department for Which Each Judge Elected to Be Stated on Ballots.

At every general election ensuing after this act goes into effect at which there is to be one or more circuit judges elected in said district, the department for which each judge is to be elected shall be stated upon the ballots.

§ 2795. Additional Judge for Fifth District, Where to Reside.

In addition to the circuit judge now provided for by law for the fifth judicial district of the State of Oregon, there is hereby created an additional judge for said district, who shall be a resident of Clatsop or Columbia counties, and whose successor shall be chosen from the counties of Clatsop or Columbia. Such judge shall be appointed by the Governor, to hold office until the next general election for state and district officers, and until his successor is elected and qualified, as provided in

Section 2796 of this act; *provided, however*, that the successor to the present circuit judge in said fifth judicial district shall be chosen from the counties of Clackamas or Washington.

§ 2796. To Be Elected, When.

At the next general election for state and district officers there shall be elected an additional judge for said fifth judicial district to hold office for six years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

§ 2817. Election of District Attorneys.

There shall be elected at the regular biennial election in 1916, and every four years thereafter, by the qualified electors of the several counties of this state, district attorneys, who shall hold office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified; *provided, however*, that each of the district attorneys in office when this act goes into effect shall then become and be district attorney for that county of his district of which he is then a resident, and shall hold such latter office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected, and until his successor is appointed or elected and qualified. [L. 1913, Chap. 343, p. 686.]

§ 5. District Attorneys to Be Appointed Until General Election in 1916.

That as soon as this act goes into effect and becomes a law the Governor shall appoint suitable and qualified persons respectively residents of each of such counties in this state in which there is no district attorney resident thereof to serve as district attorney of such county, to hold office until the general election in 1916, or until his successor is elected and qualified, and whenever the term of any district attorney for which he was elected shall expire before the said general election in 1916, such office shall then be vacant and the Governor shall thereupon appoint a suitable and qualified person to fill such vacancy and to hold such office until the said general election in 1916, and until his successor is elected and qualified. [L. 1915, Chap. 343, Sec. 5, pp. 687, 688.]

§ 3944. Election and Salary of Superintendent.

A superintendent of public instruction shall be elected at the general election of the year 1902, and every four years thereafter, and shall qualify and enter upon the duties of his office on the second Monday in January following this election. He shall receive annually a salary of \$3,000.00, payable by the state, as the salaries of other state officers are paid.

§ 3960. County Superintendent—Election—Term of Office.

There shall be elected by the legal voters of each county at the biennial election in the year 1916, and every four years

thereafter, a county school superintendent, who shall take his office on the first Monday in January following his election. He shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor is chosen and qualified; but the present office of county school superintendent is not affected by this section until the election in the year 1916.

No person shall be eligible to the office of county school superintendent, who has not, at the time of his election or appointment, been actively engaged in teaching in the public schools for a period of not less than twenty-seven school months, twelve (12) months of which shall have been in the State of Oregon; provided, that experience as city or county school superintendent shall be construed to be actual teaching experience. He must hold a certificate based upon graduation from a standard normal school, standard university, or a standard college, or be the holder of a life certificate entitling him to teach in all the grades of the public elementary schools and the public high schools of the State of Oregon; and no county clerk shall place the name of a candidate for the office of county school superintendent on an official ballot unless such candidate shall furnish proof to such county clerk that said candidate has been actively engaged in teaching as above defined, and for the periods above mentioned, and that he holds a certificate or diploma as provided for in this act. [L. 1915, Chap. 55, p. 67.]

§ 2821. General Election, at Which District Attorney to Be Elected.

The general election at which a district attorney must be elected is the election next preceding the expiration of the term of the then incumbent of such office.

§ 2934. Clerk, Sheriff, Coroner, Election of.

There shall be elected at a general election, by the qualified voters of each county in this state, a sheriff, county clerk, and coroner for such county, who shall each hold his office for the term of two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

§ 2942. Sheriff, Clerk, Coroner, Elected at What General Election.

The general election at which a sheriff, county clerk, or coroner must be elected is the election next preceding the expiration of the term of the then incumbent of such office.

§ 2943. Treasurer, Assessor, Surveyor, and Commissioners, Election of.

There shall be elected at the general election, by the qualified electors of each county in this state, a county assessor, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his

successor is elected and qualified. There shall also be elected at said general election, by the qualified electors, a county treasurer and county surveyor, who shall hold their office for the term of two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified; and there shall also be elected at such general election a county commissioner in each county, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified; *provided further*, that in counties where there is a vacancy from any cause in the office of county commissioner, then there shall be elected at said general election by the qualified electors of each county in this state, two county commissioners, one of whom shall hold his office for two years and the other four years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

§ 2952. "General Election," What Is Within Meaning of Preceding Sections.

The general election at which such officers, or either of them, must be elected is the general election next preceding the expiration of the term of the then incumbent of such office.

§ 3004. Election of Recorder of Conveyances in Certain Counties.

On and after the first Monday in July, 1892, there shall be in the counties of Clackamas, Linn, Benton, Marion, Union, Washington, Yamhill, and Jackson, they each having the number of votes required by the Constitution, namely, twelve hundred, a recorder of conveyances, who shall be chosen in the same manner as the other officers of the county are chosen, and who shall hold their offices for two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified; *provided*, that the persons to be elected to such offices for the term commencing on the first Monday of July, 1892, shall be elected at the general election in 1892. The office of recorder of conveyances in the said counties shall be separate and distinct from the county clerk's office of said county.

§ 1. Office of Recorder Abolished in Union County.

That from and after 12:00 o'clock noon on the first Monday in January, 1917, the office of recorder of conveyances in the county of Union, State of Oregon, be and the same is hereby abolished; and thereafter the duties now required by law of said recorder of conveyances shall be performed by the county clerk of the county of Union, State of Oregon. [L. 1915, Chap. 50, p. 60.]

§ 1. Three County Commissioners in Multnomah County.

That in addition to the two county commissioners for Multnomah county, Oregon, now provided for by law, there shall

be elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1914, and at the general election every four years thereafter, one county commissioner for said Multnomah county, who shall possess the qualifications prescribed by law for the office of county commissioner, whose term shall commence on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1915, and shall hold office for a period of four years and until his successor is elected and qualified. The said commissioner shall receive the same salary as now provided by law for county commissioners of Multnomah county to be paid in like manner, and he shall have the same powers, perform the same duties and have the same obligations as the county commissioners of said county now provided for by law. [L. 1913, Chap. 377, p. 767.]

§ 3020. County Clerk of Multnomah, Election of; Who Eligible.

At the general election held in Multnomah county in the year 1914 and biennially thereafter there shall be elected for the term of two years, and as other county officers are elected, a county clerk of Multnomah county, who shall assume the duties of such office at twelve o'clock m. on the first Monday in January next after his election and shall hold such office until his successor is elected and qualified; and said county clerk shall receive an annual salary of four thousand five hundred dollars which shall be paid monthly as the salaries of other county officers are paid; and said county clerk shall not receive any other fees or emoluments. A person is not eligible to said office of county clerk unless he be a citizen of the United States, a qualified elector under the Constitution of this state, and shall have been a resident of said county for the period of one year next preceding his election. Said salary of four thousand five hundred dollars per annum shall be paid to the present incumbent of said office of county clerk from and after the date this act becomes effective. The county clerk of Multnomah county shall and it is hereby made his express duty to pay into the county treasury of Multnomah county all interest received or collected by him on funds of any kind held by him in his official capacity and any and all compensation collected or received by him under or by virtue of any act of Congress for any services rendered by him under or in connection with any act of Congress on the subject of or relating to naturalization and any and all fees or emoluments other than said salary of \$4,500.00 per annum collected or received by him from any source in or by reason of his official capacity, [L. 1913, Chap. 92, p. 156.]

§ 1. Clerk of Circuit Court of Klamath County.

That: *Whereas*, Klamath county has the number of legal voters required by the Constitution, namely 1,200, there is hereby created the office of clerk of the circuit court for Klamath county, who shall be chosen in the same manner that the other officers of the county are chosen, and who shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. The office of clerk of the circuit court, in said county, shall be separate and distinct from the county clerk's office in said county.

The clerk of the circuit court for said county, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall execute to the State of Oregon, and file with the county court of his county, a bond in the penal sum of \$3,000.00, with two or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by the county judge of said county, with condition that he will faithfully, correctly and properly perform all the duties of his office, and shall deliver to his successor in office all books, records, papers and things belonging to his office, and that then said obligation shall be void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect. [L. 1913, Chap. 64, p. 101.]

§ 1. Creation of District Courts.

That there shall be in every county of 100,000 population, or more, a court, which shall be styled the district court of the State of Oregon, for the county of _____ [inserting the name of the county in which said court is located.]

Said court shall consist of three judges who shall hold their offices for a term of four years, and until their successors are elected and qualified, and shall receive a salary of \$2,400.00 per year each. [L. 1915, Chap. 39, Sec. 1, p. 51.]

§ 3164. No Justice of the Peace District in Cities of 100,000 or More.

It shall be the duty of the county court and the several counties of the state, at any regular term, whenever the court shall deem it necessary, to set off and establish, or modify the boundaries of justice of the peace and constable districts within the county; *provided, however*, that within the corporate limits of all cities within the State of Oregon, having 100,000 or more population, there shall be no justice of the peace district. [L. 1913, Chap. 355, Sec. 2, p. 732.]

§ 4. Qualifications of District Judge.

No person shall be eligible except as hereinafter provided to the office of district judge unless he shall be at least 21 years of age and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in the district from which he seeks nomination and election, and been engaged therein either in active practice as an attorney and counsellor at law, or in the dis-

charge of the duties of a judicial office three years next preceding his election, or by the provisions of this act shall be one of the present district judges. [L. 1913, Chap. 355, pp. 732, 733.]

§ 17. Fixing of Judgeships in District Courts Previous to Election; Duties; Jurisdiction.

The senior in age of the two justices of the peace of each said justice court now holding office shall be known and designated as judge of department No. 1, and shall preside over the department, and his successor shall be elected as judge of that department and preside over the same; the other justice of the peace now holding office shall be known and designated as judge of department No. 2, and shall preside over that department and his successor shall be elected as judge of that department and shall preside over the same; and each third judge for each such district shall be known and designated as judge of department No. 3, and shall preside over that department, and his successor shall be elected as judge of the department, and shall preside over the same; and at each general election ensuing after this act goes into effect, at which such judges, or any of them, are to be elected, as provided herein, the department for which a judge is to be elected shall be stated upon the ballots. It shall be the duty of said judge of department No. 3 and his successors, in addition to the trial of civil cases, to sit as a committing magistrate in, and to hear and determine criminal cases arising in said district wherein a justice court has jurisdiction, and to speedily hear and determine all of such cases arising in said district and to facilitate and expedite the hearing of said criminal cases wherein the State of Oregon is plaintiff. [L. 1913, Chap. 355, pp. 735, 736.]

§ 18. Vacancies Filled by Appointment Until Next Election.

All vacancies in judgeships of the district court shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, and district judges so appointed shall hold office until the next general election. [L. 1915, Chap. 39, Sec. 4, p. 52.]

§ 35. Repeal of Conflicting Acts.

That all acts and parts of acts providing for a justice's court in cities of 100,000 population or more, and all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed. [L. 1913, Chap. 355, p. 738.]

§ 3185. Term of Justice's Office.

Each such justice of the peace and constable district shall elect one justice of the peace, who shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

§ 3186. Constable, Election of and Term of Office.

Each such justice of the peace and constable district shall elect one constable at each general election, and who shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

§ 3191. Election at Which Justice Must Be Elected.

The general election at which a justice of the peace must be elected is the election next preceding the expiration of the term of the then incumbent of such office.

§ 2586. State, How Divided Into Congressional Districts.

That the State of Oregon be and the same is hereby portioned into three congressional districts and that the same are hereby established and shall be respectively composed as herein set forth, to wit: The first district shall be composed of the counties of Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Polk, Tillamook, Washington and Yamhill. The second district shall be composed of the counties of Baker, Crook, Gilliam, Grant, Hood River, Harney, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wheeler and Wasco. The third district shall be composed of the county of Multnomah. [L. 1911, Chap. 180, p. 290.]

§ 1. Constables and Deputies in Cities of Over One Hundred Thousand.

There shall be in every city of the State of Oregon having 100,000 or more inhabitants, one constable who shall be elected at the election for such office next preceding the expiration of the term of office of their respective predecessors, by the qualified electors of said city and of such contiguous territory, as shall have been or may be hereafter set off and established by the county courts of the several counties of the state as a part of the justice of the peace and constable district, comprising such city and such contiguous territory in the manner now provided by law. [L. 1911, Chap. 215, p. 343.]

§ 3030. Notices of Election Contests in Multnomah County.

Notices of contests in the election of any township or precinct officers in Multnomah county shall be returned to the clerk of the county. Notices of contests in the election of county or district officers in Multnomah county shall be returned to the clerk of the county; and the clerk of the county shall issue certificates of election to persons declared to be elected to any office by the circuit or county court of Multnomah county.

§ 2868. Election to Determine Upon Advertising Resources.

Upon a petition, signed by twenty per cent of the legal voters at the last preceding election who are taxpayers of the county, being filed with the clerk of the county not later than thirty days prior to the election at which the proposition of levying such a tax is to be voted upon, said clerk shall cause said proposition to be printed on the ballot for said election, and the same shall thereby be submitted to the voters of said county, who shall vote "yes" or "no" thereon. If the same shall receive a majority of all the votes cast for and against the proposition at said election, it shall be considered carried, and the county court shall levy the said tax accordingly, but if the same shall not receive a majority of the votes cast for and against said proposition, it shall be considered defeated.

§ 2877. Removal of County Seat—Petition for Election.

Whenever the inhabitants of any county of this state desire to remove the county seat of the county from the place where it is fixed by law, or otherwise, they shall present a petition to the county court of their county praying such removal, and that an election be held to determine to what place such removal must be made; *provided*, that the petition for removal shall set forth the names of the towns or cities to which such county seat is proposed to be removed.

§ 2878. Election to Be Called If Petition Sufficient.

If the petition is signed by qualified electors of the county equal in number to at least three-fifths of all the votes cast in the county at the last preceding general election, the county court must, at the next general election of county officers, submit the question of removal to the electors of the county; *provided*, that all persons so signing said petition shall have been actual residents of said county for at least three months immediately preceding such signing.

§ 2879. Notice and Conduct of Election.

Notice of such election, clearly stating the object, shall be given, and the election must be held and conducted, and the returns made, in all respects in the manner prescribed by law in regard to elections of county officers.

§ 2885. Removal When Again Made.

When a county seat of a county has been removed by a popular vote of the people of the county, it may be again removed from time to time in the same manner provided by this chapter; *provided*, no two elections to effect such removal be held within four years.

§ 971. Election Days Are Non-Judicial Days.

The courts of justice may be held and judicial business transacted on any day except as provided in this section. No court can be opened, nor can judicial business be transacted on a Sunday, nor on the first day of January, nor on the twenty-second day of February, nor on the thirtieth day of May, nor on the fourth day of July, nor on the first Monday in September, nor on the twenty-fifth day of December, nor on a day on which an election is held throughout the state, nor on a day appointed by the President of the United States or by the Governor of this state as a day of fasting, thanksgiving or holiday, except for the following purposes:

1. To give instructions to a jury, then deliberating upon their verdict.
2. To receive the verdict of a jury, or to discharge a jury in case of its inability to agree upon a verdict.
3. For the exercise of the powers of a magistrate in criminal actions or proceedings of a criminal nature. Whenever any non-judicial day created by this act, except Sundays, falls upon a Sunday, the next succeeding Monday shall be and be observed as such non-judicial day. [L. 1915, Chap. 93, Sec. 1, p. 100.]

§ 4050. Election Day Is Holiday for Schools Only When Building Is Used for Election Purposes.

The common school month shall hereafter consist of twenty (20) days and no school shall be open in any district for the purpose of ordinary instruction on any Saturday, or on any legal school holiday, or in any county during the time of holding the annual county institute therein. The following days shall be, and are hereby declared legal holidays in this state, viz.: Every Sunday, the first day of January, the twelfth day of February, the twenty-second day of February, the thirtieth day of May, the fourth day of July, the first Monday in September, the twelfth day of October, the twenty-fifth day of December, and every day on which an election is held throughout the state, and every day appointed by the President of the United States or by the Governor of this state for a public fast, thanksgiving or holiday; *provided*, that days on which an election is held throughout the state shall be school holidays for such schools only whose schoolroom is used for election purposes; and *provided*, that the twelfth and twenty-second days of February, the first Monday in September and the twelfth day of October shall not be school holidays, but a portion of each of said days shall be set apart and observed in the public schools of the state by appropriate exercises; *provided, further*,

that when holidays occur during a session of school, teachers shall be allowed full pay for such holidays. [L. 1915, Chap. 113, Sec. 1, p. 112.]

§ 6026. General Election Days Are Holidays.

The following days shall be and are hereby declared to be legal holidays in this state, to wit: Every Sunday, the first day of January, the twenty-second day of February, the thirtieth day of May, the fourth day of July, the first Monday in September, the twenty-fifth day of December, and every day on which an election is held throughout the state, and every day appointed by the President of the United States or by the Governor of this state as a day of public fasting, thanksgiving or holiday. Whenever any legal holiday other than a Sunday falls upon Sunday, the Monday following shall be and be observed as such holiday. Negotiable instruments falling due on any legal holiday shall be due and payable on the next succeeding business day.

**LAWS OF UNITED STATES RELATING TO CITIZENSHIP
APPLICABLE TO ELECTIONS IN OREGON**

Native-Born Persons.

All persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States. [Revised Statutes, § 1992.]

Children Born Abroad.

All children heretofore born or hereafter born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were or may be at the time of their birth citizens thereof, are declared to be citizens of the United States; but the rights of citizenship shall not descend to children whose fathers never resided in the United States. [Revised Statutes, § 1993.]

Married Women.

Any woman who is now or who may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States, and who might herself be lawfully naturalized, shall be deemed a citizen. [Revised Statutes, § 1994.]

Persons Born in Former Territory of Oregon.

All persons born in the district of country formerly known as the Territory of Oregon, and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States on the eighteenth of May, 1872, are citizens in the same manner as if born elsewhere in the United States. [Revised Statutes, § 1995.]

Citizenship of Certain Indians.

Whenever any of the chiefs, warriors or heads of families of the tribes mentioned in section twenty-three hundred and ten, having filed with the clerk of the district court of the United States a declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to dissolve all relations with any Indian tribe, two years previous thereto, appears in such court, and proves to the satisfaction thereof, by the testimony of two citizens that for five years last past he has adopted the habits of civilized life; that he has maintained himself and family by his own industry; that he reads and speaks the English language; that he is well disposed to become a peaceable and orderly citizen; and that he has sufficient capacity to manage his own affairs; the court may enter a decree admitting him to all the rights of a citizen of the United States, and thenceforth he shall be no longer held or treated as a member of any Indian tribe, but shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges and be subject to all the duties and liabilities to taxation of other citizens of the United States. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive such chiefs, warriors or heads of families of annuities to which they are or may be entitled. [Revised Statutes, § 2312.]

The Indian tribes mentioned in Section 2310 referred to in the foregoing section were the Stockbridge Munsee tribes residing in Shawana county, Wisconsin.

Citizenship of Certain Indians Born Within the United States.

Every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States to whom allotments shall have been made and who has received a patent in fee simple under the provisions of this act, or under any law or treaty, and every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up within said limits his residence, separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein, and has adopted the habits of civilized life, is hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States, and is entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of such citizens, whether said Indian has been or not, by birth or otherwise, a member of any tribe of Indians within the territorial limits of the United States without in any manner impairing or otherwise affecting the right of such Indian to tribal or other property. [Act Feb. 8, 1887, C. 119, § 6, as amended, Act March 3, 1901, C. 868, and Act May 8, 1906, C. 2348.]

Army Deserters Forfeit Right to Citizenship.

All persons who deserted the military or naval service of the United States and did not return thereto or report themselves to a provost marshal within sixty days after the issuance of the proclamation by the President, dated the eleventh day of

March, 1865, are deemed to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship, as well as their right to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof. [Revised Statutes, § 1996.]

Certain Soldiers and Sailors Excepted.

No soldier or sailor, however, who faithfully served according to his enlistment until the nineteenth day of April, 1865, and who without proper authority or leave first obtained, quit his command or refused to serve after that date, shall be held to be a deserter from the army or navy; but this section shall be construed solely as a removal of any disability such soldier or sailor may have incurred under the preceding section, by the loss of citizenship and of the right to hold office in consequence of his desertion. [Revised Statutes, § 1997.]

Citizenship Forfeited by Desertion.

Every person who hereafter deserts the military or naval service of the United States, or who, being duly enrolled, departs the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or goes beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service lawfully ordered, shall be liable to all the penalties and forfeitures of Section 1996 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; *provided*, that the provisions of this section and said Section 1996 shall not apply to any person hereafter deserting the military or naval service of the United States in time of peace; and *provided further*, that the loss of rights of citizenship heretofore imposed by law upon deserters from the military or naval service may be mitigated or remitted by the President where the offense was committed in time of peace and where the exercise of such clemency will not be prejudicial to the public interests. [Revised Statutes, § 1998, as amended by Act Aug. 22, 1912, C. 336, § 1, in so far as said amendment affects citizenship.]

Right of Expatriation Declared.

Whereas the right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and whereas, in the recognition of this principle, this government has freely received emigrants from all nations, and invested them with the rights of citizenship; and whereas it is claimed that such American citizens, with their descendants, are subjects of foreign states, owing allegiance to the governments thereof; and whereas it is necessary to the maintenance of public peace

that this claim of foreign allegiance should be promptly and finally disavowed; therefore, any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision of any officer of the United States which denies, restricts, impairs, or questions the right of expatriation is declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the republic. [Revised Statutes, § 1999.]

Naturalized Citizens Protected in Foreign States.

All naturalized citizens of the United States, while in foreign countries, are entitled to and shall receive from this government the same protection of persons and property which is accorded to native-born citizens. [Revised Statutes, § 2000.]

Expatriation of Citizens; Presumption as to Naturalized Citizens Residing in Foreign States.

Any American citizen shall be deemed to have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign state in conformity with its laws or when he has taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign state.

When any naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign state from which he came, or for five years in any other foreign state, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and the place of his general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during said years; *provided, however*, that such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the Department of State may prescribe; and *provided, also*, that no American citizen shall be allowed to expatriate himself when this country is at war. [Act March 2, 1907, C. 2534, § 2.]

Citizenship of American Women Marrying Foreigners.

Any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad, by registering as an American citizen within one year with a consul of the United States, or by returning to reside in the United States, or, if residing in the United States at the termination of the marital relation, by continuing to reside therein. [Act March 2, 1907, C. 2534, § 3.]

Citizenship of Foreign Women Marrying Citizens.

Any foreign woman who acquires American citizenship by marriage to an American shall be assumed to retain the same after the termination of the marital relation if she continue to reside in the United States, unless she makes formal renunciation thereof before a court having jurisdiction to naturalize

aliens, or if she resides abroad she may retain her citizenship by registering as such before a United States consul within one year after the termination of such marital relation. [Act March 2, 1907, C. 2534, § 4.]

Citizenship of Children Born Abroad of Alien Parents.

Any child born without the United States of alien parents shall be deemed a citizen of the United States by virtue of the naturalization of or resumption of American citizenship by the parent; *provided*, that such naturalization or resumption takes place during the minority of such child; and *provided further*, that the citizenship of such minor child shall begin at the time such minor child begins to reside permanently in the United States. [Act March 2, 1907, C. 2534, § 5.]

Citizenship of Children of Citizens Born Abroad and Continuing to Reside Abroad.

All children born outside of the limits of the United States who are citizens thereof in accordance with the provisions of section nineteen hundred and ninety-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States and who continue to reside outside of the United States shall, in order to receive the protection of this government, be required upon reaching the age of eighteen years to record at an American consulate their intention to become residents and remain citizens of the United States and shall be further required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States upon attaining their majority. [Act March 2, 1907, C. 2534, § 6.]

Section 1993 referred to in the foregoing section is the second section under the head of Citizenship above.

Interference by Army or Naval Officers.

No officer of the army or navy of the United State shall prescribe or fix, or attempt to prescribe or fix, by proclamation, order, or otherwise, the qualifications of voters in any state, or in any manner interfere with the freedom of any election in any state, or with the exercise of the free right of suffrage in any state. [Revised Statutes, § 2003.]

Race, Color, or Previous Condition Not to Affect the Right to Vote.

All citizens of the United States, who are otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any state, territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any state or territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding. [Revised Statutes, § 2004.]

LAWS OF UNITED STATES RELATING TO NATURALIZATION

Exclusive Jurisdiction Conferred on Certain Courts; Jurisdiction Restricted to Judicial District; Blank Forms to Be Furnished; Numbering and Printing of Certificates.

Exclusive jurisdiction to naturalize aliens as citizens of the United States is hereby conferred upon the following specified courts:

United States circuit and district courts now existing, or which may hereafter be established by Congress in any state, United States district courts for the territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Hawaii, and Alaska, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and the United States courts for the Indian Territory; also all courts of record in any state or territory now existing, or which may hereafter be created, having a seal, a clerk, and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity, or law and equity, in which the amount in controversy is unlimited.

That the naturalization jurisdiction of all courts herein specified, state, territory, and federal, shall extend only to aliens resident within the respective judicial districts of such courts.

The courts herein specified shall, upon the requisition of the clerks of such courts, be furnished from time to time by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization with such blank forms as may be required in the naturalization of aliens, and all certificates of naturalization shall be consecutively numbered and printed on safety paper furnished by said bureau. [Act June 29, 1906, C. 3592, § 3.]

Proceedings for Naturalization.

An alien may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States in the following manner and not otherwise:

First, he shall declare on oath before the clerk of any court authorized by this act to naturalize aliens, or his authorized deputy, in the district in which such alien resides, two years at least prior to his admission, and after he has reached the age of eighteen years, that it is *bona fide* his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly, by name, to the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of which the alien may be at the time a citizen or subject. And such declaration shall set forth the name, age, occupation, personal description, place of birth, last foreign residence and allegiance, the date of arrival, the name of the vessel, if any, in which he came to the United States, and the present place of residence in the United States of said

alien; *provided, however*, that no alien who, in conformity with the law in force at the date of his declaration, has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States shall be required to renew such declaration.

Second, not less than two years nor more than seven years after he has made such declaration of intention he shall make and file, in duplicate, a petition in writing, signed by the applicant in his own handwriting and duly verified, in which petition such applicant shall state his full name, his place of residence (by street and number, if possible), his occupation, and if possible, the date and place of his birth; the place from which he emigrated, and the date and place of his arrival in the United States, and, if he entered through a port, the name of the vessel on which he arrived; the time when and the place and name of the court where he declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States; if he is married he shall state the name of his wife and, if possible, the country of her nativity and her place of residence at the time of filing his petition; and if he has children, the name, date, and place of birth and place of residence of each child living at the time of the filing of his petition; *provided*, that if he has filed his declaration before the passage of this act he shall not be required to sign the petition in his own handwriting.

Provided further, that any person belonging to the class of persons authorized and qualified under existing law to become a citizen of the United States who has resided constantly in the United States during a period of five years next preceding May 1, 1910, who because of misinformation in regard to his citizenship or the requirements of the law governing the naturalization of citizens has labored and acted under the impression that he was or could become a citizen of the United States and has in good faith exercised the rights or duties of a citizen or intended citizen of the United States because of such wrongful information and belief may, upon making a showing of such facts satisfactory to a court having jurisdiction to issue papers of naturalization to an alien, and the court in its judgment believes that such person has been for a period of more than five years entitled upon proper proceedings to be naturalized as a citizen of the United States, receive from the said court a final certificate of naturalization, and said court may issue such certificate without requiring proof of former declaration by or on the part of such person of their intention to become a citizen of the United States, but such applicant for naturalization shall comply in all other respects with the law relative to the issuance of final papers of naturalization to aliens.

The petition shall set forth that he is not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government, or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposed to organized government, a polygamist or believer in the practice of polygamy, and that it is his intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly by name to the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of which he at the time of filing of his petition may be a citizen or subject, and that it is his intention to reside permanently within the United States, and whether or not he has been denied admission as a citizen of the United States, and, if denied, the ground or grounds of such denial, the court or courts in which such decision was rendered, and that the cause for such denial has since been cured or removed, and every fact material to his naturalization and required to be proved upon the final hearing of his application.

The petition shall also be verified by the affidavits of at least two credible witnesses, who are citizens of the United States, and who shall state in their affidavits that they have personally known the applicant to be a resident of the United States for a period of at least five years continuously, and of the state, territory, or district in which the application is made for a period of at least one year immediately preceding the date of the filing of his petition, and that they each have personal knowledge that the petitioner is a person of good moral character, and that he is in every way qualified, in their opinion, to be admitted as a citizen of the United States.

At the time of filing his petition there shall be filed with the clerk of the court a certificate from the Department of Commerce and Labor, if the petitioner arrives in the United States after the passage of this act, stating the date, place, and manner of his arrival in the United States, and the declaration of intention of such petitioner, which certificate and declaration shall be attached to and made a part of said petition.

Third, he shall, before he is admitted to citizenship, declare on oath in open court that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly by name to the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject; that he will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and bear true faith and allegiance to the same.

Fourth, it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court admitting any alien to citizenship that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States five years at least, and within the state or territory where such court is at the time held one year at least, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. In addition to the oath of the applicant, the testimony of at least two witnesses, citizens of the United States, as to the facts of residence, moral character, and attachment to the principles of the Constitution shall be required, and the name, place of residence, and occupation of each witness shall be set forth in the record.

Fifth, in case the alien applying to be admitted to citizenship has borne any hereditary title, or has been of any of the orders of nobility in the kingdom or state from which he came, he shall, in addition to the above requisites, make an express renunciation of his title or order of nobility in the court to which his application is made, and his renunciation shall be recorded in the court.

Sixth, when any alien who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States dies before he is actually naturalized the widow and minor children of such alien may, by complying with the other provisions of this act, be naturalized without making any declaration of intention. [Act June 29, 1906, C. 3592, § 4, as amended by Act June 25, 1910, C. 401, § 3.]

Notice of Filing of Petition; Hearing Thereon, etc.; Subpoenas for Witnesses.

The clerk of the court shall, immediately after filing the petition, give notice thereof by posting in a public and conspicuous place in his office, or in the building in which his office is situated, under an appropriate heading, the name, nativity, and residence of the alien, the date and place of his arrival in the United States, and the date, as nearly as may be, for the final hearing of his petition, and the names of the witnesses whom the applicant expects to summon in his behalf; and the clerk shall, if the applicant requests it, issue a subpoena for the witnesses so named by the said applicant to appear upon the day set for the final hearing, but in case such witnesses can not be produced upon the final hearing other witnesses may be summoned. [Act June 29, 1906, C. 3592, § 5.]

Time for Filing Petition and for Final Action Thereon; Change of Name of Alien on His Naturalization.

Petitions for naturalization may be made and filed during term time or vacation of the court and shall be docketed the same day as filed, but final action thereon shall be had only on stated days, to be fixed by rule of the court, and in no case shall final action be had upon a petition until at least ninety days have elapsed after filing and posting the notice of such petition; *provided*, that no person shall be naturalized nor shall any certificate of naturalization be issued by any court within thirty days preceding the holding of any general election within its territorial jurisdiction. It shall be lawful, at the time and as a part of the naturalization of any alien, for the court, in its discretion, upon the petition of such alien, to make a decree changing the name of said alien, and his certificate of naturalization shall be issued to him in accordance therewith. [Act June 29, 1906, C. 3952, § 6.]

Honorably Discharged Soldiers Are Exempt From Certain Formalities.

Any alien, of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who has enlisted, or may enlist, in the armies of the United States, either the regular or the volunteer forces, and has been, or may be hereafter, honorably discharged, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intention to become such; and he shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence within the United States previous to his application to become such citizen; and the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to such proof of residence and good moral character, as now provided by law, be satisfied by competent proof of such person's having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States. [Revised Statutes, § 2166.]

Aliens Honorably Discharged From Service in Navy or Marine Corps.

Any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upward who has enlisted or may enlist in the United States navy or marine corps, and has served or may hereafter serve five consecutive years in the United States navy or one enlistment in the United States marine corps, and has been or may hereafter be honorably discharged, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intention to become such; and the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to proof of good moral character, be satisfied by competent proof of such person's service in and honorable discharge from the United States navy or marine corps. [Act July 26, 1894, C. 165.]

**Aliens Honorably Discharged from Service in Navy or Marine Corps
or in Revenue Cutter Service.**

Any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upward who may, under existing law, become a citizen of the United States, who has served or may hereafter serve for one enlistment of not less than four years in the United States Navy or Marine Corps, and who has received therefrom an honorable discharge or an ordinary discharge, with recommendation for re-enlistment, or who has completed four years in the Revenue Cutter Service and received therefrom an honorable discharge or an ordinary discharge with recommendation for re-enlistment, or who has completed four years of honorable service in the naval auxiliary service, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States upon his petition without any previous declaration of his intention to become such, and without proof of residence on shore, and the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to proof of good moral character, be satisfied by competent proof from naval or revenue cutter sources of such service; *provided*, that an honorable discharge from the Navy, Marine Corps, Revenue Cutter Service, or the naval auxiliary service, or an ordinary discharge with recommendation for re-enlistment, shall be accepted as proof of good moral character; *provided further*, that any court which now has or may hereafter be given jurisdiction to naturalize aliens as citizens of the United States may immediately naturalize any alien applying under and furnishing the proof prescribed by the foregoing provisions. [Act June 30, 1914, C. 130.]

Alien Seamen of U. S. Merchant Vessels.

Every seaman, being a foreigner, who declares his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States in any competent court, and shall have served three years on board of a merchant vessel of the United States subsequent to the date of such declaration, may, on his application to any competent court, and the production of his certificate of discharge and good conduct during that time, together with the certificate of his declaration of intention to become a citizen, be admitted a citizen of the United States; and every seaman, being a foreigner, shall, after his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, and after he shall have served such three years, be deemed a citizen of the United States for the purpose of manning and serving on board any merchant vessel of the United States, anything to the contrary in any act of Congress notwithstanding; but such seaman shall, for all purposes of protection as an American citizen, be deemed such, after the filing of his declaration of intention to become such citizen. [Revised Statutes, § 2174.]

Aliens of African Nativity and Descent.

The provisions of this title shall apply to aliens being free white persons, and to aliens of African nativity and to persons of African descent. [Revised Statutes, § 2169, as amended by Act Feb. 18, 1875, C. 80, § 1.]

Naturalization of Chinese Prohibited.

That hereafter no state court or court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship; and all laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed. [Act May 6, 1882, C. 126, § 14.]

Residence of Five Years in U. S. Required.

No alien shall be admitted to become a citizen who has not for the continued term of five years next preceding his admission, resided within the United States. [Revised Statutes, § 2170.]

Residence in Hawaiian Islands Equivalent to Residence in United States.

For the purposes of naturalization under the laws of the United States residence in the Hawaiian Islands prior to the taking effect of this act shall be deemed equivalent to residence in the United States and in the Territory of Hawaii, and the requirement of a previous declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce former allegiance shall not apply to persons who have resided in said islands at least five years prior to the taking effect of this act; but all other provisions of the laws of the United States relating to naturalization shall, so far as applicable, apply to persons in the said islands.

All records relating to naturalization, all declarations of intention to become citizens of the United States, and all certificates of naturalization filed, recorded or issued prior to the taking effect of the naturalization act of June twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and six, in or from any circuit court of the Territory of Hawaii, shall for all purposes be deemed to be and to have been made, filed, recorded, or issued by a court with jurisdiction to naturalized aliens, but shall not be by this act further validated or legalized. [Act April 30, 1900, C. 339, § 100, as amended, Act May 27, 1910, C. 258, § 9.]

Naturalization to Alien Enemies Prohibited.

No alien who is a native citizen or subject, or a denizen of any country, state, or sovereignty with which the United States are at war, at the time of his application, shall be then admitted to become a citizen of the United States. [Revised Statutes, § 2171.]

The remaining portion of the last preceding section is obsolete and is therefore omitted.

Persons to Whom Naturalization Is Forbidden.

No person who disbelieves in or who is opposed to organized government, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the government of the United States, or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or who is a polygamist, shall be naturalized or be made a citizen of the United States. [Act June 29, 1906, C. 3592, § 7.]

Inability to Speak English Language Is Bar to Naturalization; Exceptions.

No alien shall hereafter be naturalized or admitted as a citizen of the United States who can not speak the English language; *provided*, that this requirement shall not apply to aliens who are physically unable to comply therewith, if they are otherwise qualified to become citizens of the United States; and *provided further*, that the requirements of this section shall not apply to any alien who has prior to the passage of this act declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States in conformity with the law in force at the date of making such declaration; *provided further*, that the requirements of Section 8 shall not apply to aliens who shall hereafter declare their intention to become citizens and who shall make homestead entries upon the public lands of the United States and comply in all respects with the laws providing for homestead entries on such lands. [Act June 29, 1906, C. 3592, § 8.]

Naturalization of Wife Making Homestead Entry and Minor Children of Aliens Becoming Insane After Declaration of Intention But Before Being Actually Naturalized.

When any alien, who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, becomes insane before he is actually naturalized, and his wife shall thereafter make a homestead entry under the land laws of the United States, she and her minor children may, by complying with the other provisions of the naturalization laws, be naturalized without making any declaration of intention. [Act Feb. 24, 1911, C. 151.]

Persons Not Citizens Who Owe Permanent Allegiance to United States.

All the applicable provisions of the naturalization laws of the United States shall apply to and be held to authorize the admission to citizenship of all persons not

citizens who owe permanent allegiance to the United States, and who may become residents of any state or organized territory of the United States, with the following modifications: The applicant shall not be required to renounce allegiance to any foreign sovereignty; he shall make his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States at least two years prior to his admission; and residence within the jurisdiction of the United States, owing such permanent allegiance, shall be regarded as residence within the United States within the meaning of the five years' residence clause of the existing law. [Act June 29, 1906, C. 3592, § 30.]

Children of Persons Naturalized Under Certain Laws to Be Citizens.

The children of persons who have been duly naturalized under any law of the United States, or who, previous to the passing of any law on that subject, by the government of the United States, may have become citizens of any one of the states, under the laws thereof, being under the age of twenty-one years at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens thereof; and the children of persons who now are, or have been, citizens of the United States, shall, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, be considered as citizens thereof. [Revised Statutes, § 2172.]

The remaining portion of the last preceding section is obsolete and is therefore omitted.

Final Hearing on Petition; Record of Final Order; Examination of Applicant and Witnesses.

Every final hearing upon such petition shall be had in open court before a judge or judges thereof, and every final order which may be made upon such petition shall be under the hand of the court and entered in full upon a record kept for that purpose, and upon such final hearing of such petition the applicant and witnesses shall be examined under oath before the court and in the presence of the court. [Act June 29, 1906, C. 3592, § 9.]

Evidence of Residence in Petition and at Hearing.

In case the petitioner has not resided in the state, territory, or district for a period of five years continuously and immediately preceding the filing of his petition he may establish by two witnesses, both in his petition and at the hearing, the time of his residence within the state, provided that it has been for more than one year, and the remaining portion of his five years' residence within the United States required by law to be established may be proved by the depositions of two or more witnesses who are citizens of the

United States, upon notice to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and the United States attorney for the district in which said witnesses may reside. [Act June 29, 1906, C. 3592, § 10.]

Appearance by United States in Opposition to Granting of Petition.

The United States shall have the right to appear before any court or courts exercising jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings for the purpose of cross-examining the petitioner and the witnesses produced in support of his petition concerning any matter touching or in any way affecting his right to admission to citizenship, and shall have the right to call witnesses, produce evidence, and be heard in opposition to the granting of any petition in naturalization proceedings. [Act June 29, 1906, C. 3592, § 11.]

Duties and Responsibilities of Clerks of Courts; Penalty.

It is hereby made the duty of the clerk of each and every court exercising jurisdiction in naturalization matters under the provisions of this act to keep and file a duplicate of each declaration of intention made before him and to send to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization at Washington, within thirty days after the issuance of a certificate of citizenship, a duplicate of such certificate, and to make and keep on file in his office a stub for each certificate so issued by him, whereon shall be entered a memorandum of all the essential facts set forth in such certificate. It shall also be the duty of the clerk of each of said courts to report to the said bureau, within thirty days after the final hearing and decision of the court, the name of each and every alien who shall be denied naturalization, and to furnish to said bureau duplicates of all petitions within thirty days after the filing of the same, and certified copies of such other proceedings and orders instituted in or issued out of said court affecting or relating to the naturalization of aliens as may be required from time to time by the said bureau.

In case any such clerk or officer acting under his direction shall refuse or neglect to comply with any of the foregoing provisions he shall forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of twenty-five dollars in each and every case in which such violation or omission occurs, and the amount of such forfeiture may be recovered by the United States in an action of debt against such clerk.

Clerks of courts having and exercising jurisdiction in naturalization matters shall be responsible for all blank certificates of citizenship received by them from time to time from the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and shall account

for the same to the said bureau whenever required so to do by such bureau. No certificate of citizenship received by any such clerk which may be defaced or injured in such manner as to prevent its use as herein provided shall in any case be destroyed, but such certificate shall be returned to the said bureau; and in case any such clerk shall fail to return or properly account for any certificate furnished by the said bureau, as herein provided, he shall be liable to the United States in the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt, for each and every certificate not properly accounted for or returned. [Act June 29, 1906, C. 3592, § 12.]

Fees and Disposal of the Same.

The clerk of each and every court exercising jurisdiction in naturalization cases shall charge, collect, and account for the following fees in each proceeding:

For receiving and filing a declaration of intention and issuing a duplicate thereof, one dollar.

For making, filing, and docketing the petition of an alien for admission as a citizen of the United States and for the final hearing thereon, two dollars; and for entering the final order and the issuance of the certificate of citizenship thereunder, if granted, two dollars.

The clerk of any court collecting such fees is hereby authorized to retain one-half of the fees collected by him in such naturalization proceeding; the remaining one-half of the naturalization fees in each case collected by such clerks, respectively, shall be accounted for in their quarterly accounts, which they are hereby required to render the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and paid over to such bureau within thirty days from the close of each quarter in each and every fiscal year, and the moneys so received shall be paid over to the disbursing clerk of the Department of Commerce and Labor, who shall thereupon deposit them in the treasury of the United States, rendering an account therefor quarterly to the auditor for the state and other departments, and the said disbursing clerk shall be held responsible under his bond for said fees so received.

In addition to the fees herein required, the petitioner shall, upon the filing of his petition to become a citizen of the United States, deposit with and pay to the clerk of the court a sum of money sufficient to cover the expenses of subpoenaing and paying the legal fees of any witnesses for whom he may request a subpoena, and upon the final discharge of such witnesses they shall receive, if they demand the same from the clerk, the customary and usual witness fees from the moneys which the petitioner shall have paid to such clerk for such purpose, and

the residue, if any, shall be returned by the clerk to the petitioner; *provided*, that the clerks of courts exercising jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings shall be permitted to retain one-half of the fees in any fiscal year up to the sum of three thousand dollars, and that all fees received by such clerks in naturalization proceedings in excess of such amount shall be accounted for and paid over to said bureau as in case of other fees to which the United States may be entitled under the provisions of this act. The clerks of the various courts exercising jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings shall pay all additional clerical force that may be required in performing the duties imposed by this act upon the clerks of courts from fees received by such clerks in naturalization proceedings.

And in case the clerk of any court exercising naturalization jurisdiction collects fees in excess of the sum of six thousand dollars in any fiscal year the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may allow salaries, for naturalization purposes only, to pay for clerical assistance, to be selected and employed by that clerk, additional to the clerical force, for which clerks of courts are required by this section to pay from fees received by such clerks in naturalization proceedings, if in the opinion of said secretary the naturalization business of such clerk warrants further additional assistance; *provided*, that in no event shall the whole amount allowed the clerk of a court and his assistants exceed the one-half of the gross receipts of the office of said clerk from naturalization fees during such fiscal year; *provided further*, that when, at the close of any fiscal year, the business of such clerk of court indicates in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that the naturalization fees for the succeeding fiscal year will exceed six thousand dollars the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may authorize the continuance of the allowance of salaries for the additional clerical assistance herein provided for and employed on the last day of the fiscal year until such time as the remittances indicate in the opinion of said secretary that the fees for the then current fiscal year will not be sufficient to allow the additional clerical assistance authorized by this act.

That payment for the additional clerical assistance herein authorized shall be in the manner and under such regulations as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may prescribe. [Act June 29, 1906, C. 3592, § 13, as amended by Act June 23, 1910, C. 401, § 1.]

Binding Declarations and Petitions as Records of Court; Marking for Identification and Reference.

The declarations of intention and the petitions for naturalization shall be bound in chronological order in separate volumes, indexed, consecutively numbered, and made part of the records of the court. Each certificate of naturalization issued shall bear upon its face, in a place prepared therefor, the volume number and page number of the petition whereon such certificate was issued, and the volume number and page number of the stub of such certificate. [Act June 29, 1906, C. 3592, § 14.]

Cancellation of Certificates Fraudulently or Illegally Procured or of Persons Taking Permanent Residence in Foreign Country.

It shall be the duty of the United States district attorneys for the respective districts, upon affidavit showing good cause therefor, to institute proceedings in any court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens in the judicial district in which the naturalized citizen may reside at the time of bringing the suit, for the purpose of setting aside and canceling the certificate of citizenship on the ground of fraud or on the ground that such certificate of citizenship was illegally procured. In any such proceedings the party holding the certificate of citizenship alleged to have been fraudulently or illegally procured shall have sixty days' personal notice in which to make answer to the petition of the United States; and if the holder of such certificate be absent from the United States or from the district in which he last had his residence, such notice shall be given by publication in the manner provided for the service of summons by publication or upon absentees by the laws of the state or the place where such suit is brought.

If any alien who shall have secured a certificate of citizenship under the provisions of this act shall, within five years after the issuance of such certificate, return to the country of his nativity, or go to any other foreign country, and take permanent residence therein, it shall be considered *prima facie* evidence of a lack of intention on the part of such alien to become a permanent citizen of the United States at the time of filing his application for citizenship, and, in the absence of countervailing evidence, it shall be sufficient in the proper proceeding to authorize the cancellation of his certificate of citizenship as fraudulent, and the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in foreign countries shall from time to time, through the Department of State, furnish the Department of Justice with the names of those within their

respective jurisdictions who have such certificates of citizenship and who have taken permanent residence in the country of their nativity, or in any other foreign country, and such statements, duly certified, shall be admissible in evidence in all courts in proceedings to cancel certificates of citizenship.

Whenever any certificate of citizenship shall be set aside or canceled, as herein provided, the court in which such judgment or decree is rendered shall make an order canceling such certificate of citizenship and shall send a certified copy of such order to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization; and in case such certificate was not originally issued by the court making such order it shall direct the clerk of the court to transmit a copy of such order and judgment to the court out of which such certificate of citizenship shall have been originally issued. And it shall thereupon be the duty of the clerk of the court receiving such certified copy of the order and judgment of the court to enter the same of record and to cancel such original certificate of citizenship upon the records and to notify the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization of such cancellation.

The provisions of this section shall apply not only to certificates of citizenship issued under the provisions of this act, but to all certificates of citizenship which may have been issued heretofore by any court exercising jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings under prior laws. [Act June 29, 1906, C. 3592, § 15.]

Issuance of Certificate Contrary to Law a Felony; Punishment.

It is hereby made a felony for any clerk or other person to issue or be a party to the issuance of a certificate of citizenship contrary to the provisions of this act, except upon a final order under the hand of a court having jurisdiction to make such order, and upon conviction thereof such clerk or other person shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than five years and by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, in the discretion of the court. [Act June 29, 1906, C. 3592, § 18.]

Neglect to Account for or Pay Over Money, Embezzlement; Punishment.

Any clerk or other officer of a court having power under this act to naturalize aliens, who willfully neglects to render true accounts of moneys received by him for naturalization proceedings or who willfully neglects to pay over any balance of such moneys due to the United States within thirty days after said payment shall become due and demand therefor has been made and refused, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement of the public moneys, and shall be

punishable by imprisonment for not more than five years, or by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or both. [Act June 29, 1906, C. 3592, § 20.]

Unlawful to Demand Fees or Moneys Other Than As Provided; Punishment.

It shall be unlawful for any clerk of any court or his authorized deputy or assistant exercising jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings to demand, charge, collect, or receive any other or additional fees or moneys in naturalization proceedings save the fees and moneys herein specified; and a violation of any of the provisions of this section or any part thereof is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor and shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment. [Act June 29, 1906, C. 3592, § 21.]

False Certification of Appearance, Oath, Acknowledgment, etc.; Punishable.

The clerk of any court exercising jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings, or any person acting under authority of this act, who shall knowingly certify that a petitioner, affiant, or witness named in an affidavit, petition, or certificate of citizenship, or other paper or writing required to be executed under the provisions of this act, personally appeared before him and was sworn thereto, or acknowledged the execution thereof or signed the same, when in fact such petitioner, affiant, or witness did not personally appear before him, or was not sworn thereto, or did not execute the same, or did not acknowledge the execution thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not to exceed five years. [Act June 29, 1906, C. 3592, § 22.]

Violations of Act; Jurisdiction; Penalties.

Any person who knowingly procures naturalization in violation of the provisions of this act shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or shall be imprisoned not more than five years, or both, and upon conviction the court in which such conviction is had shall thereupon adjudge and declare the final order admitting such person to citizenship void. Jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the courts having jurisdiction of the trial of such offense to make such adjudication. Any person who knowingly aids, advises, or encourages any person not entitled thereto to apply for or to secure naturalization, or to file the preliminary papers declar-

ing an intent to become a citizen of the United States, or who in any naturalization proceeding knowingly procures or gives false testimony as to any material fact, or who knowingly makes an affidavit false as to any material fact required to be proved in such proceeding, shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. [Act June 29, 1906, C. 3592, § 23.]

Limitation of Prosecutions for Crimes Arising Under This Act.

No person shall be prosecuted, tried, or punished for any crime arising under the provisions of this act unless the indictment is found or the information is filed within five years next after the commission of such crime. [Act June 29, 1906, C. 3592, § 24.]

Forms Required.

Substantially the following forms shall be used in the proceedings to which they relate:

DECLARATION OF INTENTION

(Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof.)

_____, SS:

I, _____, aged _____ years, occupation _____, do declare on oath (affirm) that my personal description is: Color _____, complexion _____, height _____, weight _____, color of hair _____, color of eyes _____, other visible distinctive marks _____; I was born in _____ on the _____ day of _____, anno Domini _____; I now reside at _____; I emigrated to the United States of America from _____ on the vessel _____; my last foreign residence was _____. It is my bona fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to _____, of which I am now a citizen (subject); I arrived at the (port) of _____, in the State (Territory or District) of _____ on or about the _____ day of _____ anno Domini _____; I am not an anarchist; I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith to become a citizen of the United States of America and to permanently reside therein. So help me God.

(Original signature of declarant) _____

Subscribed and sworn to (affirmed) before me this _____ day of _____, anno Domini _____.

[L. S.]

_____, (Official character of Attestor.)

PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION

_____ Court of _____

In the matter of the petition of _____ to be admitted as a citizen of the United States of America.

To the _____ Court:

The petition of _____ respectfully shows:

First. My full name is _____.

Second. My place of residence is number _____, _____ street, city of _____, State (Territory or District) of _____.

Third. My occupation is _____.

Fourth. I was born on the _____ day of _____, at _____.

Fifth. I emigrated to the United States from _____, on or about the _____ day of _____, anno Domini _____, and arrived at the port of _____, in the United States, on the vessel _____.

Sixth. I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States on the _____ day of _____, at _____, in the _____ Court of _____.

Seventh. I am _____ married. My wife's name is _____. She was born in _____ and now resides at _____. I have _____ children, and the name, date, and place of birth and place of residence of each of said children is as follows: _____; _____; _____.

Eighth. I am not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in organized government. I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy. I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and it is my intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to _____, of which at this time I am a citizen (or subject), and it is my intention to reside permanently in the United States.

Ninth. I am able to speak the English language.

Tenth. I have resided continuously in the United States of America for a term of five years at least immediately preceding the date of this petition, to-wit, since _____, anno Domini _____, and in the State (Territory or District) of _____ for one year at least next preceding the date of this petition, to-wit, since _____ day of _____, anno Domini _____.

Eleventh. I have not heretofore made petition for citizenship to any court. (I made petition for citizenship to the _____ court of _____ at _____, and the said petition was denied by the said court for the following reasons and causes, to-wit, _____, and the cause of such denial has since been cured or removed.)

Attached hereto and made a part of this petition are my declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States and the certificate from the Department of Commerce and Labor required by law. Wherefore your petitioner prays that he may be admitted a citizen of the United States of America.

Dated _____.

(Signature of petitioner) _____

_____, SS:

_____, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the petitioner in the above-entitled proceeding; that he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, anno Domini _____.

[L. S.]

_____, Clerk of the _____ Court.

AFFIDAVIT OF WITNESSES

_____ Court of _____

In the matter of the petition of _____ to be admitted a citizen of the
United States of America.

_____, SS:

_____, occupation _____, residing at _____, and _____
_____, occupation _____, residing at _____, each being severally,
duly and respectively sworn, deposes and says that he is a citizen of the
United States of America; that he has personally known _____, the
petitioner above-mentioned, to be a resident of the United States for
a period of at least five years continuously immediately preceding the
date of filing his petition, and of the State (Territory or District) in
which the above-entitled application is made for a period of _____ years
immediately preceding the date of filing his petition; and that he has
personal knowledge that the said petitioner is a person of good moral
character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United
States, and that he is in every way qualified, in his opinion, to be
admitted as a citizen of the United States.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____,
nineteen hundred and _____.

[L. S.] _____, (Official character of Attestor.)

CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION

Number _____

Petition, volume _____, page _____

Stub, volume _____, page _____

(Signature of holder) _____

Description of holder: Age _____; height _____; color _____;
complexion _____; color of eyes _____; color of hair _____; visible
distinguishing marks _____. Name, age and place of residence of
wife _____. Names, ages and places of residence of minor children,
_____, _____, _____, _____, _____,
_____, _____, SS.

Be it remembered, that at a _____ term of the _____ court of
_____, held at _____, on the _____ day of _____, in the year of our
Lord nineteen hundred and _____, _____, who, previous to his (her)
naturalization was a citizen or subject of _____, at present residing at
number _____, _____ street, _____ city (town), _____ State (Ter-
ritory or District), having applied to be admitted a citizen of the
United States of America pursuant to law, and the court having found
that the petitioner had resided continuously within the United States
for at least five years and in this State for one year immediately pre-
ceding the date of the hearing of his (her) petition, and that said
petitioner intends to reside permanently in the United States, had in
all respects complied with the law in relation thereto, and that —he
was entitled to be so admitted, it was thereupon ordered by the said
court that —he be admitted as a citizen of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof the seal of said court is hereunto affixed on
the _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and
_____, and of our independence the _____.

[L. S.] _____, (Official character of Attestor.)

STUB OF CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION

Number of certificate _____
Name _____; age _____
Declaration of intention, volume _____, page _____
Petition, volume _____, page _____
Name, age, and place of residence of wife _____, _____. Names,
ages, and places of residence of minor children, _____, _____,
_____, _____, _____, _____,
Date of order, volume _____, page _____.
(Signature of holder) _____

[Act June 29, 1906, C. 3592, § 27.]

**Regulations for Execution of Provisions of Act; Certified Copies of
Papers, etc., Admissible as Evidence.**

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall have power to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for properly carrying into execution the various provisions of this act. Certified copies of all papers, documents, certificates, and records required to be used, filed, recorded, or kept under any and all of the provisions of this act shall be admitted in evidence equally with the originals in any and all proceedings under this act and in all cases in which the originals thereof might be admissible as evidence. [Act June 29, 1906, C. 3592, § 28.]

Validating Certain Certificates of Naturalization.

Section 1. Naturalization certificates issued after the act approved March 3, 1903, entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States," went into effect, which fail to show that the courts issuing said certificates complied with the requirements of Section 39 of said act, but which were otherwise lawfully issued, are hereby declared to be as valid as though said certificates complied with said section; *provided*, that in all such cases applications shall be made for new naturalization certificates, and when the same are granted, upon compliance with the provisions of said act of 1903, they shall relate back to the defective certificates, and citizenship shall be deemed to have been perfected at the date of the defective certificate.

Section 2. That all the records relating to naturalization, all declarations of intention to become citizens of the United States and all certificates of naturalization filed, recorded, or issued prior to the time when this act takes effect in or from the criminal court of Cook county, Illinois, shall for all purposes be deemed to be and to have been made, filed, recorded, or issued by a court with jurisdiction to naturalize aliens, but shall not be by this act further validated or legalized. [Act June 29, 1906, C. 3624, §§ 1 and 2.]

INDEX

A

	PAGE
ABSENCE—Clerk or judge of election	25
Registration during	110
Vote in another county	116
Voters; felony to induce	178
ABSTRACT OF VOTES	78, 79, 100, 101
ACCEPTANCE OF NOMINATION	41
See also Nomination of Candidates; also Date.	
ACCOUNTS—Expenditures in behalf of candidates and measures	144, 145
ADDITIONAL JUDGES AND CLERKS	22, 23
ADDITIONAL METHOD—Nomination of candidates	45-52
ADDITIONAL SPACE—Campaign pamphlets	138
ADJOURNMENT—Polls	26
ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT—Secretary of State and Treasurer; election	16, 17
ADVERTISING—Notice of election; limitation of taxes	173
Paid matter in papers prohibited unless marked	152, 153
Resources; election to determine upon	196
See also Notice.	
AFFIDAVITS—Registration; to be included with election returns	114
Witnesses; naturalization; form of	220
AFRICANS—Naturalization	209
AGE—Senators and representatives	15
AGENTS—Candidates'; may be present at polls	29, 93
ALIEN—Citizenship	198-202
Naturalization	203-221
ALLEGIANCE—Persons owing to U. S.; naturalization	210, 211
AMENDMENTS—Charter; initiative	127, 128
Constitutional	20
See also Initiative and Referendum.	
APPEAL—Ballot title, unsatisfactory	123
Contested election	103, 104
APPOINTMENT—Candidate not to promise	148
<i>Pro tempore</i> , not reckoned part of fixed term of office to which appointee may subsequently be elected	9
Vacancies filled by—see Vacancy.	
APPORTIONMENT—Senators and representatives	14
APPROPRIATION—Special election, 1915	163
ARGUMENT—see Campaign Pamphlet.	
ARMY DESERTERS—Citizenship	199, 200
ARRANGEMENT—Ballot	44, 45, 48, 49, 70-76, 85-90
Notice of nominations	44
See also Ballot; also Date.	
ARREST—Voters at elections	9
ASSEMBLY—Nominations by; definition of	39
ASSESSOR—County; election	190, 191
ASSISTANCE—Marking ballot	96, 97
ATTORNEY—see District Attorney.	
ATTORNEY GENERAL—Ballot titles	122, 123
Campaign pamphlet; cost of space	138
Certificate of nomination; when filed	41
Election	21, 180, 181
Enforcement of law by governor	167
Nomination; additional method	45, 52
Petition for	64
Statements of expenditures; corrupt practices	143-147
AUSTRALIAN BALLOT LAW	117, 118

B	
	PAGE
BAKER COUNTY —Second congressional district	195
BALLOT —Arrangement and style	44, 45, 48, 49, 70-76, 85-90
Assistance in marking	96, 97
Australian ballot law	117, 118
Boxes—see Ballot Boxes.	
Brass clips or other fastenings	77
Cancellation of names on	76, 90, 91
Candidate county school superintendent; name not to go on unless qualified	190
Count, how conducted	25, 26, 29, 34-38, 54, 59, 61, 62, 93, 100-102, 126
see also Canvass of Returns.	
County and city clerk to furnish	76, 85
Creation of new counties	169
Defective, rejected, spoiling and reissue	38, 94, 96
Destruction after two years	69
Destruction of unused	96
Disincorporation cities and towns	135, 136
Initiative measures	123, 124
In wrong box	38
Local officer to prepare and post	70
Manner of voting	95
Margin changed to distinguish	90
Marking	95, 96, 99
Merger, cities and towns	130-132
Mutilation	97
Names of candidates dead or withdrawn to be omitted, erased or canceled	43
Names of candidates to be printed on	54, 63
Notice of arrangement	45
Not to contain name of candidate failing to file statement of expenditures	154
Numbering at polls	76, 94
Numbering initiative measures on	123, 124
Official and sample	58, 70-76, 85-90, 92
Preparation by voter	94
Preservation as public records, including stubs	42, 43, 69
Preservation; seal, string, tie	34, 37, 59, 92, 96
Primary elections	54
Printing	85-90
Return of when not voted	96
Rotation of names on	75
Sample	70-76, 85-90
Secrecy of	97, 98, 99
Secretary of State to send to county clerks	69, 70
Stubs	26, 37, 42, 43, 69, 71, 72, 86, 87, 96
Tampering with	98, 99, 118
Titles; attorney general to frame; number on ballot	122-124
BALLOT BOXES —Regulations	26, 29, 36, 37, 38, 59, 62, 63, 76, 91, 93
BENTON COUNTY —Election of recorder in	191
First congressional district	195
BIENNIAL GENERAL ELECTION —When held	9, 21
See also Date.	
BIENNIAL PRIMARY ELECTION —When held	9, 10, 52
See also Date.	
BILLS —Election supplies; payment	3
BLIND —Assistance in marking ballot	96, 97
BOARD —Election—see Judges and Clerks.	
BOND —Violation of terminates office	105
BOOTHs —Arrangement of	92, 93
One at a time allowed in	96
BOUNDARY —Creation of new counties	168-170
BRIBERY —Offenses against the suffrage	175, 176
Penalty	8

C

	PAGE
CAMPAIGN PAMPHLET —Arguments, initiative measures	124-126
Arguments, special election, 1915	162, 163
Cities and towns	142
General elections; nominees; statements	138-142
Initiative measures	124-126
Mailing	125, 126, 139, 140, 142
Primary elections	50, 51, 55, 56, 137-140
Printing	139, 140, 142
Special election, 1915	162, 163
See also Date.	
CANCELLATION —Names on ballot	76, 90, 91
Registrations	112, 113, 116
CANDIDATE and agent may be present at polls	29, 93
Barred from ballot for failure to file statement of expenditures	154
Barred from office for corrupt practice	156
See also Campaign Pamphlet.	
Corrupt practices by	137-162
Expenditures of	137, 141-145
List of	58, 99
Must be member of party of which he is nominee	48
Nominations	39-84
See also Nominations.	
Qualified to run for one office only	41
Register of	68, 69
Unlawful to induce person to become or not to become	148, 149, 154
Wrongful acts by	84
CANVASS OF RETURNS —Cities and towns; disincorporation	136
Cities and towns; merger	121, 132
General election	100-102
Initiative measures	126
New counties; creation of	169, 170
Primary elections	78, 79
See also Count of Ballots; also Date.	
CARD INDEX —Registration	107, 108, 112
CENSUS —White population; enumeration	14
CENTRAL COMMITTEE —State, to fill vacancy in office of National Committeeman	64
Elections and duties	83
See also National Committeeman; also Vacancy.	
CERTIFICATE —County clerk; compensation of judges and clerks	101
Naturalization	220, 221
Returns, by judges and clerks	35, 36, 37, 61, 114
Vacancy; certificate to fill	43
CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION —Contested elections	103, 104
County clerk to issue; members legislative assembly, county and precinct officers	100
Delegates to national conventions; primary election	64
Denied on account of corrupt practices	154, 155
State officers; governor to grant	102
See also Date.	
CERTIFICATES OF NOMINATION —Acceptance, withdrawal; copies may be procured	42
Contest proceedings; county clerk to issue	81, 82
Facts required to be stated in	40
Filed when	26, 41, 42
Political party, assembly or individual electors	39
Vacancy, to fill	43, 44
See also Date.	
CERTIFIED COPY —Public records	42, 69
See also Records.	
CHAIRS —Arrangement at polls	93
CHALLENGE —Acceptance of treat, ground for	150
Betting on election, ground for	151
Clerks and judges; duty of; oath; procedure	27, 28, 113, 117
Elector; duty of	117
Oath required	27, 118
Persons allowed at polls for purpose of	29

	PAGE
CHARTER, CITY OR TOWN—Initiative ordinance, charter or charter amendment	127, 128
Law not to alter provisions of, for appointment of judges and clerks....	59
Surrender; disincorporation	135
Surrender; merger	129
CHILDREN—Born abroad; citizenship	198, 202, 211
Naturalized parents; citizenship	211
CHINESE—Naturalization forbidden	209
Right to vote forbidden	8
CHOICE—First, second, etc.; may vote for	10
CHURCH—Undue influence by minister or priest forbidden	150
CIRCUIT COURT—Contest; hearing of	103
Date of election of judges	21, 184-189
Department to which each judge is to be elected to be stated on ballot	188
Election of clerk	18
Judge; abstract of vote for	100
Judge; campaign pamphlet; cost of space	138
Judge; certificate of nomination; when filed	41
Judge; election	21, 184-189
Judge; nominating petition; filing	64
Judge; statement of expenditures	143-147
Jurisdiction; corrupt practices act; compel filing of statements	147
Marion county; mandamus; filing of petitions	122
Prosecutions; corrupt practices	154, 156
CIRCUIT JUDGE—see Circuit Court.	
CITIES AND TOWNS—Ballot; prepared and posted by clerk, recorder or auditor	70
Ballot; sample to be supplied to voters by clerk	76
Consolidation; merger	19, 129-134
Corrupt practices; copies of act to be furnished to clerk	145, 146
Disincorporation	135, 137
Initiative and referendum	13, 126-128
Limitation of tax levy	172-175
Nominating petitions to be sent to auditor, clerk or recorder	64
Number of precincts to be represented in nominating petitions	67, 68
Primary elections	57, 58, 59
Primary elections; statements of candidates; pamphlets	142
Register of candidates; nominations	68, 69
Registration of voters; municipal corporations	114
Statement of expenditures of candidates	144, 147
Statements of and in opposition to candidates; law applicable to municipal elections	142
Voting machines	165
Withdrawal of candidates to be filed with auditor, clerk or recorder....	48, 49
CITIZENSHIP—Constitution of U. S.	5
Laws of U. S. relating to	198-202
Naturalization; laws of U. S. relating to	203-221
Proof of; registration	116
CITY ATTORNEY—Performs duty of attorney general <i>re</i> initiative and referendum	126
CITY AUDITOR, CLERK, RECORDER—see Cities and Towns.	
CLACKAMAS COUNTY—First congressional district	195
Judge, fifth district, chosen from Clackamas or Washington	189
Livestock running at large; election to determine	172
Recorder; election of	191
CLATSOP COUNTY—Circuit judge, fifth district; election	188
CLERK—see Judges and Clerks.	
CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT—Election	18
CLERK OF COURT—Naturalization; duties <i>re</i>	212, 214, 216, 217
CLOSING OF POLLS	26
See also Judges and Clerks.	
COERCION—Corrupt practice	150
Offenses against suffrage	177
COLLECTOR OF MONEY—Eligibility to hold office	9
COLOR—Right to vote not affected by	202

INDEX

227

	PAGE
COLUMBIA COUNTY—Circuit judge, fifth district; election	188
First congressional district	195
COMPENSATION—Corrupt practice	137-162
Election supplies	3
Judges, clerks and substitutes	25, 30, 78, 79, 100, 101
Messenger; delayed returns	80, 102
Presidential electors	106, 107
Service on election day, corrupt practice	152
Special officers to enforce law; regular officers during term of special officers	168
Substitute judges and clerks	25
See also Cost; also Fees.	
CONDUCT OF ELECTION	21-39, 92-100
Removal of county seat	196
See also Ballot and any other specific topic. (This heading is so general as to require cross-reference to practically half the topics in the index.)	
CONGRESS—United States	5
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS—Division of state into	195
Number of precincts and counties to be represented in nominating petitions	67
CONGRESSMEN—see Senator, also Representative.	
CONSOLIDATION—Cities and towns	19, 129-134
CONSTABLE—Appointed by governor to enforce law	166, 167
Election; term of office	195
Multnomah county	195
Report offenses against suffrage to grand jury	179
CONSTITUTION—State; how amended	20
State, re elections	7-20
United States, re elections	5, 6
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—Law applicable to election of dele- gates	52
Notice of primary election to include delegates to	56
CONSTRUCTION—Primary election laws	52, 59, 60
See also Law.	
CONTEMPT—see Penalty.	
CONTESTS	103, 104
Corrupt practices	155-159
Multnomah county	195
Primary election	81, 82
See also Date.	
CONTRIBUTIONS—Non-elective officials and corporations not to make..	148, 149
See also Corrupt Practices.	
CONVICTION OF CRIME—Terminates office	105
CONVICTS—Voting by, forbidden	7
COPY—see Certified Copy.	
CORONER—Election; qualification	17, 190
Resignation	104-107
Vacancy in office of filled by county court	105
CORPORATION—Corrupt practice; procedure against	148, 149, 159
Intimidation of voters by; penalty	177, 178
CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT	137-162
See also Offenses Against the Suffrage.	
COST—Initiative pamphlets; how paid	125
Supplies for election; payment	3
See Compensation; also Fees.	
COUNCIL—see Cities and Towns.	
COUNT OF BALLOTS	25, 26, 29, 34-38, 54, 59, 61, 63, 93, 100-102, 126
See also Ballot.	
COUNT OF ELECTORS	32, 33, 59

	PAGE
COUNTY—Any certain county, <i>see its name</i> .	
Creation of new	168-171
Indicated on ballot	85
Limitation of tax levy	172-175
Merger elections; record of returns to be filed with	134
More than one to be represented on petition	67
Property of disincorporated city or town to revert to	136, 137
Referendum	129
Representation in legislative assembly	14
Voting in another	115
Voting machines	115
COUNTY ATTORNEY— <i>see District Attorney</i> .	
COUNTY CLERK—Ballot; arrangement and notice	45, 58
Ballot; initiative measures on	123
Ballot; to prepare and post	58, 70
Ballots and ballot boxes to be returned to	59, 62
Ballots to be furnished by	76, 95
Cancellation of names of candidates dead or withdrawn	43, 90, 91
Canvass of returns; abstract of votes	78, 79, 100-102, 169, 170
Corrupt practices law; copies to be furnished to	145, 146
Court to pay for election services	30
Creation of new counties	169, 170
Certificates of nomination	44
Contest proceedings	81, 82, 103, 104
Death of nominee	43, 90, 91
Declarations of candidates	46
Delayed returns may be telegraphed by	80
Election, qualifications, duties	17, 18, 190
List of judges and clerks to be posted by	23
Merger of cities and towns	131, 132
Name of candidate for senator to be placed on ballot	99
Names and addresses of electors for mailing campaign pamphlets	139, 140
Nominating petition; copy to be sent in advance to; file petition with	64, 65, 68
Notices of election	24, 56, 57, 58
Petitions filed with	64, 65, 68
Referendum	129
Register of candidates and nominations	68, 69
Registration	107-117
School superintendent; name of candidate not to go on ballot unless qualified for office	190
Secretary of State to furnish with election supplies	3
Selection of judges and clerks of election	21
Statement of expenditures of candidates	144, 147
Tally sheets furnished by	60
Tie vote decided by casting lots	101
Vacancy in office of, filled by county court	105
Vacancy on ballot; posting of names of nominees to fill	90
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—Election	190, 191
See also County Court.	
COUNTY COURT—Appointment of judges and clerks	21, 22
Ballot boxes; seals to be broken on order of	63
Compensation of judges and clerks	101
Contests	81, 82, 103, 157-159
Creation of new counties	168, 171
Election precincts established by	21
Election returns to be furnished to messenger by	102
Payment of county clerk, sheriff and other election expenses	30
Registration	107-117
Resignation of commissioner	104-107
Sheriff to take possession of polling places on order of	92
Vacancies filled by, when	105
Voting machines	165
See also County Clerk.	
COUNTY JUDGE—Election; term of office	18
Referendum	129
COUNTY OFFICERS—Abstract of vote for	100
Appointment on creation of new counties	171
Date of election	21
Election, qualifications	17, 190-193
Nominating petitions to be filed with county clerk	64
Place to vote for	10, 11
Vacancies filled by county court	105
See also all headings beginning with the word County.	

	PAGE
COUNTY RECORDER—Election in certain counties	191
Office abolished in Union county	191
COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT—Election, qualifications	189, 190
COUNTY SEAT—Creation of new counties	171
Removal	196
COUNTY TREASURER—Election	190, 191
COURTS—Action to correct or prevent errors or wrongful acts	80
See also Circuit Court; also County Court; also Supreme Court.	
CREATION OF NEW COUNTIES	168-171
CREDENTIALS—Sale or transfer forbidden	148
CRIME—Arrest at election restricted to certain offenses	9
Conviction terminates office	105
CRIMINAL—Vote by, forbidden	7
CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS—Corrupt practices; penalty	154
CROOK COUNTY—Second congressional district	195
CURRY COUNTY—First congressional district	195
CUSTODY OF TALLY SHEETS AND POLL BOOKS	37
See also Tally Sheets; also Poll Books.	
CUT—see Campaign Pamphlet.	

D

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER—Certificate of nomination; when filed	41
Date of election	21
Election; compensation	182
Nominating petition; filing	64
Nomination; additional method	45-52
Statement of expenditures	143-147
DAMAGE—Payment of another for; corrupt practice	152
DATE—Abstract of votes; county clerk to transmit to secretary of state	78, 101, 102
Abstract of votes made by county clerk and secretary of state	78, 79, 100, 101, 126
Ballot; county clerk to deliver, with other supplies, to sheriff	91, 93
Ballot; general election; arrangement of names, ballot titles, etc.; certification, posting, transmission to county clerks by secretary of state; arrangement, etc., by county clerks	44, 45
Ballot; primary election; arrangement of names and other information; certification, posting; transmission to county clerks by secretary of state; arrangement, etc., by county clerks, and by city clerk, recorder or auditor; printing	69, 70
Ballot titles to be supplied to county clerks by secretary of state	123
Campaign pamphlet; general election; statements and arguments of nominees; printing; mailing	140, 141
Campaign pamphlet; initiative and referendum measures; filing, arguments pro and con; printing	124, 126
Campaign pamphlet; primary election; statements and arguments of candidates; printing; mailing	137, 140
Campaign pamphlet; special election, 1915	162, 163
Canvass of votes by county clerk and state officers	78, 79, 100, 101, 102, 126
Certificate of election; county clerk to issue	100
Certificate of election; governor to grant and to proclaim elections	102
Certificate of nomination; county clerk to make and notify nominee	78
Certificate of nomination; governor to grant and to proclaim nomination	79
Contests; hearing and determination; notice of on county offices	81, 82, 103
Election laws to be printed, indexed and supplied	3
Election precincts; designation by county court	21
Elections in certain cities and towns	58
General and primary elections	9, 21, 26, 52, 53
Governor to proclaim laws in effect	126
Initiative measures; canvass of vote	126
Initiative petitions; filing	12, 13
Judges and clerks; appointment; hearing objections, remonstrances and suggestions, filling vacancies, making list of appointments; post list; notify appointees and request acceptance in writing; appointment of additional judges and clerks	21-23

DATE—Continued.	PAGE
List of state and district officers to be filled at the general election to be furnished by secretary of state	24
List of state and district offices for which candidates are to be chosen at primary election to be furnished to county clerks by secretary of state	56, 57
List of voters; city recorder or other officer to apply for; county clerk to furnish	114
Nominations; county clerk to certify to and notify nominees	78
Nominations; filing certificates and acceptances with secretary of state and county clerk	41, 42
Nominations; petitions, notices, etc., county, district and precinct offices, filed with county clerk; of state offices, filed with secretary of state	64, 68
Notice of general election to be prepared by county clerk, mailed to and posted by judges and clerks	24
Notice of primary election to be prepared by county clerk, mailed to and posted by judges and clerks	56, 57
Polling places; designation of by county court	22
Polling places; sheriff to secure and take possession of	92, 93
Registration; county clerk to compare poll book with register of electors and remove names of voters failing to vote; reinstatement	112, 113
Registration; county clerk to mail lists to secretary of state	139, 140
Registration; county clerk to open registration records to enable persons whose names were stricken out to reregister	116
Registration of electors who will complete residence or become 21 after books close but before election	110
Registration of qualified electors	108, 109, 111
Registration on election day; transmission to county clerk; county clerk to examine such registrations and file all that are valid in register of electors	109
Registration through official registrars to be submitted to county clerk at end of each week	111
Returns to be furnished secretary of state; messenger may be sent to receive	80, 102
Special election, 1915	162
Statement of expenditures to be filed; action to compel; forfeiture of candidacy for failure	143, 147
Supplies; county clerk to deliver, with ballots, to sheriff	69, 70
Tie vote; decision by county clerk and secretary of state; new elections called on account of	78, 79, 100, 101, 102
Withdrawal of candidate or nominee; filling of vacancy	43, 44, 69
DEATH—Candidate; vacancy, how filled	69, 84
Member of legislature; vacancy, how filled	104
National committeeman; vacancy, how filled	64
Nominee; vacancy, how filled	43
Vacancy, central committee, how filled	84
Vacancy in office; how filled	104-106
Vacancy on ballot; how filled	90
Vacancy, U. S. senator, how filled	180
DECLARATION OF CANDIDACY—Nomination; additional method	45, 52
DECLARATION OF INTENTION—Naturalization; form of	218
DEFECTIVE BALLOT—see Ballot.	
DEFINITION—Corrupt practices	151
Terms used in corrupt practices law	142, 143
DELAYED RETURNS—see Returns.	
DELEGATES—Constitutional conventions	52, 56
National conventions; nomination	45-52
National conventions; primary election	54, 55, 56
Non-elective officials not to be	148
DESTRUCTION—Election papers; penalty	99
Unused official ballots	96
DIRECT LEGISLATION ELECTIONS	119-129
DISABILITY OF ELECTOR—Assistance in marking ballot	97
DISINCORPORATION—Cities and towns	135-137
DISORDERLY CONDUCT AT POLLS	179
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—Appointment by governor to enforce law	166, 167
Campaign pamphlet; cost of space	138
Certificate of nomination; when filed	41
Corrupt practices; duties re	147, 154, 156

INDEX

231

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—Continued.	PAGE
Election; appointment	18, 21, 189, 190
Forfeits office for failure to prosecute corrupt practices	156, 157
Nominating petition; filing	64
Prosecuting attorney, election	18
Referendum; duties of attorney general devolve upon	129
Statement of expenditures; corrupt practices	143-147
DISTRICT COURT—Creation in Multnomah county	193, 194
DISTRICT OFFICES—see State and District Offices.	
DISTRICTS—Senatorial	15
DOUGLAS COUNTY—First congressional district	195
DUELING—Penalty	9

I

EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT—Election of judge	186
EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT—Election of judge	185
ELECTION—see Biennial Election; also Date and any other specific topic. (This heading is the one general topic of this compilation and would therefore require cross-reference to practically every other topic in the index.)	
ELECTION DAY—Non-judicial day and holiday	197, 198
See also Date.	
ELECTIONEERING—Forbidden on election day	98, 152
ELECTION OFFICERS—Negligence or corruption of	178, 179
ELECTION PAMPHLET—see Campaign Pamphlet.	
ELECTORS—Assistance in marking ballot	96, 97
Count of	59
Freedom from arrest while at election; exceptions	9
List to be transmitted by county clerk to election board	30, 31
Name not on list; duty of clerk	94
Oath and examination when challenged	27
Percentage required to nominate	39, 40
Place to vote for state, district and county officers	10, 11
Presidential—see Presidential Electors.	
Qualifications	7, 27, 28, 40, 41
See also Citizenship; also Naturalization.	
Registration	82, 83, 107-119
Removal to another precinct	114
Residence	8
Signing of nominating petitions by	67
Vote in another county, how	115
Voting to be in plain view	93
ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT—Election of judge	185
ELIGIBILITY—Lack of, ground for contest	157
Office, to hold	9
Senator or representative to other office of profit	15
See also Qualification.	
EMERGENCY CLAUSE—Referendum may be invoked except on acts for immediate preservation of public peace, health or safety	12
ENEMIES—Allen; naturalization forbidden	209
ENFORCEMENT OF LAW—By governor	166-168
ENGLISH LANGUAGE—Inability to speak bar to naturalization	210
ERRORS—Correction by courts	79, 80
Waived in contest proceedings	81, 103, 104
EVIDENCE—Proceedings for corrupt practices	160
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—Governor, qualifications; who eligible; election; term	15, 16
See also Governor.	
EXPATRIATION—Right of; citizenship	200, 201
EXPENDITURES—Behalf of initiative measures	145, 152
Candidates and nominees; corrupt practices	137-162

	PAGE
EXPENSE—County court to pay clerk and sheriff for services at election ; also other necessary expenses	30
Supplies for election; payment	3
Telegraphing returns; county to pay	80
See also Expenditures; also Traveling Expenses.	
EXTRA PENS AND PENCILS—To be removed	26

F

FEEs—Campaign and initiative pamphlets; space in	49, 50, 125, 138, 141, 142
Naturalization	213, 214
Nomination; declaration of candidates	45, 47
FELONY—Issuance of naturalization certificate contrary to law	216
Offenses against the suffrage	178
See also Penalty.	
FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT—Additional judge	188, 189
FILING OF PETITIONS—see Petitions; also Date.	
FINE—see Penalty.	
FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—Counties comprising	195
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT—Additional judge	187
Election of judge in	186
FORCE—see Coercion.	
FORFEIT OF OFFICE—see Vacancy.	
FORMS—Contest; petition in circuit court	160
Declaration of candidate for nomination	45-52
Naturalization—declaration, petition, affidavit of witnesses, certificate	218, 221
Petition of candidate	65, 66
Petition; initiative and referendum	119, 120
Statement of expenditures	161
Statement Nos. 1 and 2	65, 66
See also Ballot; also Notice; also Oath; also Poll Book; also Registration; also Tally Sheet.	
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT—Election of judge	185
FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT—Additional judges in	187, 188
FRAUD—Cancellation of naturalization certificate on account of	215
FREEDOM OF ELECTION—Army and naval officers not to interfere with	202

G

GENERAL ELECTION—Time of holding	9, 21, 26
GILLIAM COUNTY—Second congressional district	195
GOVERNOR—Abstract of vote for	100
Campaign pamphlet; cost of space	138
Canvass of returns; certificates and proclamation of nomination and election	54, 79, 102, 126
Certificate of nomination; when filed	41
Creation of new counties; appointment of judge and commissioners	169, 170
Date of election	21
Declares offices vacant, when	105
District judge; appointment	194
Enforcement of laws by	166-168
Fifth judicial district; appointment of judge	188
Limitation of actions against for corrupt practices in election	156
Nominating petition; filing	64
Nomination; additional method	45, 52
Qualification, election, term of office	15, 16, 180
Resignation made to whom	104
Senators and congressmen; certificates of election	180
Statement of expenditures; corrupt practices	143-147
Term begins, when	106
Vacancies filled by	104, 105, 106
Veto forbidden on laws approved by the people	12
Voting machines	163
GRAND JURY—Offenses against the suffrage to be reported to	179
GRANT COUNTY—Second congressional district	195
GUARD RAIL—Polling places	92, 93

H

	PAGE
HARNEY COUNTY—Second congressional district	195
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—Residence in; naturalization	209
HOLIDAY—Election day; certain schools	197, 198
HOOD RIVER COUNTY—Second congressional district	195
HOW TO VOTE	94, 95
See also Ballot.	

I

IDIOTS—Vote by, forbidden	7
ILLEGAL VOTING—Penalty; offenses against the suffrage	118, 175-179
IMPERSONATION—see Personation.	
IMPORTING VOTERS—Felony; penalty	178
INCORPORATION—City or town; consolidation; disincorporation	129-137
INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE—Not to use name of party	63
INDIANS—Citizenship	199
INFLUENCING VOTERS—Forbidden; penalty	118, 150
See also Interfering With Voters; also Corrupt Practices.	
INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM—Amendment of constitution	20
Elections under	119, 129
Measures passed with conflicting provisions; governor to proclaim which is paramount according to vote cast	126
Provision for	12, 13
Statement of expenditures on measures	145-152
See also Petition; also Referendum.	
INITIATIVE PAMPHLETS—Cities and towns	127
General election	124-126
See also Campaign Pamphlet.	
INJUNCTION—Corrupt practices	154
INK—see Supplies.	
INSANE—Voting by, forbidden	7
INTERFERING WITH VOTERS—Penalty	97, 98, 99
See also Influencing Voter; also Corrupt Practices.	
INTIMIDATION—see Coercion.	
INTOXICANTS—Disposing of liquor on election day unlawful	179

J

JACKSON COUNTY—First congressional district	195
Livestock running at large; election to determine	172
Recorder; election of	191
JOSEPHINE COUNTY—First congressional district	195
JUDGE—see Circuit Court; also County Judge; also Judges and Clerks; also Supreme Court.	
JUDGES AND CLERKS—Absent; how places shall be filled	25
Additional for counting ballots	22, 23
Appointment; list of to be posted	23
Compensation	100, 101
Count of ballots; initiative measures	126
Division as to political party	22, 94
Duties in conducting election	36, 37, 76, 77
See also Count of Ballot.	
Errors or wrongful acts by	79, 80
Failure to act; contempt; penalty	24
Misconduct	102
Negligence or corruption of	178, 179
Notices of election posted by	24
Oath	25, 30-33

JUDGES AND CLERKS—Continued.	PAGE
Polls may be closed one hour by	26
Powers of justice of peace for preserving order	30
Primary elections	56-62
Qualification; duties	21, 22
Regulations as to keeping tally sheets and conducting count	36, 37, 38
See also Count of Ballot.	
Rules to determine qualification of voter	28
Seating arrangement at polls	93
Senator, U. S.; count of votes for	99
Ballots; tampering with	98, 99
Voting machines	165
See also Date.	
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—Constitution of Oregon	17, 18
JUDICIAL DISTRICT—Additional judges in first, second, third, fourth....	187
Eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, first, thirteenth; election of judges....	186
Eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, fourteenth; election of judges....	185
Fifth, additional judge in	188, 189
Sixth and seventh; election of judges	184
JURISDICTION—Merger of cities and towns	123, 124
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—Appointment by governor to enforce law.....	166, 167
Districts established; districts abolished in Multnomah county	193
Election; term of office	194, 195

K

KEYS—Ballot boxes; who to keep	29
KLAMATH COUNTY—Clerk of circuit court; election; bond	193
Second congressional district	195

L

LABOR COMMISSIONER—Campaign pamphlet; cost of space	138
Certificate of nomination; when filed	41
Date of election	21
Election	183
Nomination; additional method	45, 52
Nominating petition; filing	64
Statement of expenditures; corrupt practices	148, 147
LAKE COUNTY—Second congressional district	195
LANE COUNTY—First congressional district	195
LAW—Applicable to elections for disincorporation of city or town	137
Applicable to merger elections in cities and towns	134
Applicable to primary elections	57, 77, 83, 84
Australian ballot; provisions applicable	117, 118
Construction of	59, 60
Election; to be furnished to sheriff for use at polls	91
Enforcement by governor	166, 168
Free suffrage, to support	8
Governing elections using voting machines	166
Initiative; similar; which effective	124, 128
Local, special, municipal; referendum	13
Primary elections; construction; application to election of delegates to constitutional convention	52
Registration; repeal	115
See also Registration.	
Secretary of state to compile and have printed	3
United States; citizenship	198-202
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—Elections by open or viva voce vote	10
Eligibility of members to other offices of profit	15
Laws, special or local, as to conduct of elections, not to be passed by	15
Members, number, by whom chosen, term of office	13, 14
Members—see Senator; also Representative.	
Officeholders ineligible for election to	9
Tenure of any office created by, not to exceed four years	19
LIABILITY—Consolidated cities and towns	123, 124
False or slanderous statements	138
LIBEL—Corrupt practices	138, 153

	PAGE
LIMITATION OF ACTION—Corrupt practices	155, 156
Prosecutions of crimes under naturalization laws	218
LIMITATION OF TAX LEVIES	172-175
LINCOLN COUNTY—First congressional district	195
LINN COUNTY—Election of recorder	191
First congressional district	195
LIQUOR—Disposing of on election day unlawful	179
LIST OF CANDIDATES—Not to be torn down or mutilated	99
See also Candidate; also Nominations.	
LIST OF JUDGES AND CLERKS—County clerk to post	23
See also Judges and Clerks.	
LIST OF VOTERS—Registration	112, 114
See also Poll Books; also Registration.	
LIVESTOCK RUNNING AT LARGE—Election to determine	172
LOCAL LAWS—Forbidden	15
LOSS—Payment of another for; corrupt practice	152

M

MAILING—see Campaign Pamphlets.	
MALHEUR COUNTY—Second congressional district	195
MANDAMUS—Initiative and referendum petitions, filing of	122
Wrongful acts and errors prevented by	80
MANNER OF VOTING	94, 95
Initiative measures	124, 125
See also Ballot.	
MARGIN OF BALLOT	90
MARKING BALLOT—see Ballot.	
MARINE—Residence; right to vote	8
MARION COUNTY—Circuit court; mandamus; filing of petitions	122
Election of recorder	191
First congressional district	195
MARRIED WOMEN—Citizenship	198
MAYOR—Initiative and referendum	126, 128
See also Cities and Towns.	
MEASURES—see Initiative and Referendum; also Laws.	
MERGER—Cities and towns	19, 129, 134
See also Disincorporation	80, 102
MESSENGER—Returns delayed, to be sent for	80, 102
METHOD OF VOTING	76
See also Ballot; also Judges and Clerks.	
MILEAGE—Transmission of election supplies	30
MILITARY—Duty not obligatory on election day; exceptions	9
MINISTER—Undue influence by, forbidden	150
MISCONDUCT—Judges, clerks and others	102
MISTAKES—see Errors.	
MORROW COUNTY—Second congressional district	195
MOTTO—Slogan on ballot	71, 85
MULTNOMAH COUNTY—Additional commissioner; clerk; election	191, 192
Constables and deputies	195
District courts	193, 194
Justice of the peace and constable districts abolished	193
Residence of voter to be shown on list	112
MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—see Cities and Towns.	
MUNICIPAL ELECTION—see Cities and Towns.	
MUTILATION OF BALLOT	97
MUTILATION OF ELECTION PAPERS	99

N	
NAME—False, not to be used in payment of money	PAGE 147, 148
See also Personation.	
NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN—Nomination	45-52
Vacancy filled by state central committee	63, 64
NATIONAL CONVENTIONS—Delegates	45-52, 54-56, 148
NATIVE-BORN PERSONS—Citizenship	198
NATURALIZATION—Laws of U. S. relating to	203, 221
NATURALIZED CITIZENS—Registration	108
NEEDLES—Secretary of state to supply	3
NEGROES—Right to vote	8
NEW COUNTIES—Creation and organization	168, 171
NEWSPAPER—Paid matter to be marked	152, 153
See Advertising; also Libel.	
NINETEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT—Election of Judge	186
NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT—Election of judge	185
NOMINATIONS—Assembly, electors or party	39-52
Certificates, acceptances, withdrawals and other election records; copies may be procured	42
Corrupt practices	137-162
National committeeman	45-52
Primary elections	52-84
Register of	68, 69
See also Date; also Contests; also Petition; also Vacancy.	
NOMINEES—Expenditures; corrupt practices	141
See also Candidates; also Expenditures.	
NON-CITIZENS—Names to be stricken from registration lists	116
NON-JUDICIAL DAY—Election day	197
NON-PARTISAN CANDIDATE—Not to use name of party	63
NOTICE—Arrangement of ballot	45
Cities and towns; disincorporation	135
Cities and towns; merger	130, 131
Contest	103
Contest; Multnomah county	195
Contest; primary election	81, 103, 104
Election	23-25
Election; limitation of tax levy	173
Election; primary	57, 58
Election to remove county seat	196
Nominations	44
See also Date.	
Persons who fail to make statements of expenditures to receive	146
Preservation of, as public records	69
Removal of county seat, election	196
Returns, posting of	61
NUMBERING OF BALLOTS	76, 94
NUMBERING OF MEASURES—Initiative on ballot	123, 124

O

OATH—Challenged voter	27, 28, 118, 119
Delegates to national conventions	55
Electors	57
Examination of elector when challenged	27
False; perjury	162
Judges and clerks	25, 30-33
Naturalization	203, 217
Statements of expenditures; corrupt practices	146
OBJECTIONS—Remonstrances to appointment of judges and clerks	23
OFFENSES AGAINST THE SUFFRAGE	175-179
OFFICERS OF ELECTION—see Judges and Clerks.	

OFFICIAL AND SAMPLE BALLOTS—see Ballot.	PAGE
OMISSION—see Error.	
OPENING AND CLOSING OF POLLS	26
See also Judges and Clerks.	
ORDER—Judges of election have power of justices of peace for main- tenance of	30
OREGON—Constitution <i>re</i> elections	7-20
Laws <i>re</i> elections—see this entire compilation.	
Citizenship of persons born in territory of	198
ORGANIZATION OF NEW COUNTIES	168, 171

P

PAMPHLET—see Campaign Pamphlet.	
PARTY—see Political Party.	
PENALTY—Bribery, etc.	8
Coercion, treating, undue influence	150, 151
Corrupt practices	137, 162
Disorderly conduct at polls	80
Disposing of liquor on election day	179
Duelling	9
Failure of judge or clerk to act	24
Failure to file statement of expenditures	144
Failure to obey order of court; wrongful acts by officers	80
Giving information, interfering, tampering, mutilating election papers	97-99
Illegal signing of petitions	128, 129
Illegal voting; influencing voters; tampering with ballots	118
Misconduct of election officers	102
Offenses against the suffrage; fines go to school funds	175-179
Registration law; failure to enforce	115, 116
Tampering with voting machines	166
Violation naturalization laws; neglect and misconduct of clerk or officer of court	216-218
Violation of laws as to ballot	75
Violation of law limiting taxes	175
Wrongful acts by candidates	84
PENCILS AND PENS—Extra ones to be removed	26
Secretary of state to supply	3
See also Supplies.	
PERJURY—False oath	162
PERSONATION—Corrupt practice; punishment	151
PETITION—Certificate of election to contain signatures of electors; per- centage required	39, 40
Complaint for corrupt practices	160
Consolidation of cities and towns	130-132
Delegates to national conventions	49, 50, 54
Disincorporation, city or town	135
Election; livestock running at large	172
Initiative and referendum	12, 13, 119-122
Initiative and referendum in cities and towns	127, 128
Naturalization	206, 207, 211, 212, 215, 219
Nomination of candidates	54-68
see also Nominations.	
Preservation of, as public records	69
Recall	11, 12
Referendum; percentage of signatures required; basis of in county	129
Removal of county seat	196
PLACE OF VOTING—State, county and district officers	10, 11
See also Polls.	
PLURALITY—Election by	10, 64
Election delegate to national convention	49
POLITICAL PARTY—Affiliation; number	57, 59
Candidate to be member of; petitions to be signed by	64, 65
Definition of; nominations by	39, 63
Judges and clerks to be of different parties	22, 94
Register of candidates and nominations	68, 69

	PAGE
POLK COUNTY—First congressional district	195
POLL BOOKS—Comparison of register; removal of names of persons not voting; reinstatement; cancelation	112-114
Count of ballots to be certified in	59
County clerk to deliver to sheriff for use at election	91
County clerk to transmit to election boards	30-33
Custody of	37
Enclosing and sealing by judges and clerks	62, 92
Political party to be indicated in	57
Preservation of as public records	42, 43, 69
Secretary of state to supply	3
To be kept in presence and view of judges and clerks	26
See also Lists of Voters.	.
POLLS—County court to designate polling places	22
Disorderly conduct at	179
Opening and closing	26
Restriction, fifty feet; who allowed within limits and for what purposes; preservation of order at	29, 30
Same places used for primary election	56
Sheriff to receipt for supplies for delivery to	92
State, county and district officers; where to vote for	10, 11
PORTRAIT CUT—see Campaign Pamphlet.	
POSTING ELECTION NOTICES—see Notice.	
PRECINCT OFFICES—Abstract of vote for	100
Contests	103
Election or appointment to; qualification for	17
Nominating petitions filed with county clerk	64
Vacancies filled by county court	105
PRECINCT REGISTER—Taxpayers to be indicated on	117
Voters lists to be	112
PRECINCTS—Cities and towns	58, 59
County court to establish; number of electors in	21
Indicated on ballot	85
More than one to be represented in petition	67
Primary election; notices to be posted	56, 57
PREFERENTIAL VOTE—Nomination of candidates	50, 53
PREPARATION OF BALLOT	94
See also Ballot.	
PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT—Campaign pamphlet; space in	56, 141
Election by electors; term	5
Names on ballot	85
Nomination of electors	40-52, 54-56, 64
Nomination; space in pamphlet	54-56, 141
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS—Constitution U. S.	5
Date of election	21
Election; convene at seat of government; fill vacancies; duties; compensation	106, 107
Nomination; primary election	40-52, 54-56, 64
Statement of expenditures	143, 147
PRIEST—Undue influence forbidden	150
PRIMARY ELECTION	9, 52-84
PRINTING BALLOTS	85-90
PRINTING PAMPHLETS	139, 140, 142
PROCEDURE—Against corporation for corrupt practice	159
Contest	81, 82, 103, 104, 157, 158
PROCLAMATION—Governor; canvass of returns	102, 126
Governor; creation of new county	170
Opening and closing of polls	26
PROOF OF CITIZENSHIP—Registration	116
PROPERTY—Consolidation of cities and towns; transfer of	133
Disincorporation of cities and towns; transfer of, to county	136, 137
PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION—Provision for	10
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY	18
See also District Attorney.	

	PAGE
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION—Commissioner; election	21, 183
Commissioner; nomination	45-52
Commissioner; nomination; filing of certificate	41
Commissioner; nomination; filing of petition	64
Commissioner; statement of expenditures	143, 147
PUNISHMENT—See Penalty.	

Q

QUALIFICATION—Appointees to fill vacancies	105
Candidate to run for one office only	41
Electors	7, 27, 28, 113, 117
Electors; signing nominating petitions	40, 41
see also Eligibility.	
Judges and clerks	21, 22
Local and county officers	17
Registration in advance of qualification	110
Senators and representatives	15
Signers of petitions	67, 128
Special officers appointed by governor to enforce law	168
Voters; military officers not to prescribe or restrict	202

R

RACE—Right to vote not affected by	202
RAILROAD COMMISSION—see Public Service Commission.	
RECALL—Provision for	11, 12
RECEIPT—Secretary of state to supply receipts	3
Sheriff to receipt for supplies	92
RECORD OF CHALLENGE	28
See also Challenge.	
RECORDER—see Cities and Towns; also County.	
RECORDS—Copies of may be procured; preservation of	42, 69
Disincorporated city or town; records to be deposited with county clerk	137
Naturalization; binding and preservation	215
Returns of merger elections in cities and towns	134
REFERENDUM—Special election 1915	162, 163
See also Initiative and Referendum.	
REGISTER—Candidates and nominations	3, 42, 68, 69
Electors; registration	109
See also Precinct Register; also Registration.	
REGISTRATION—Electors	82, 83, 107-119
Fixing time for	9, 10
REJECTED BALLOT—see Ballot.	
REJECTED VOTER—Attempt to vote by	118, 119
RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE—Minister or priest not to use unduly	150
REMONSTRANCES—Objections to appointments of judges and clerks to be made to county court	23
REMOVAL OF CANDIDATE—Vacancy	104-107
REMOVAL OF ELECTOR—Change of precinct	114
REMOVAL OF NAMES—Registration	112, 113, 116
REPEAL—Registration laws	115
REPORT—Statements of expenditures to be published	147
REPRESENTATION—Signers of petitions to be of more than one pre- cinct or county	67
See also Proportional Representation.	
REPRESENTATIVES—State; apportionment; how chosen	13, 14
State; campaign pamphlet; cost of space	138
State; certificate of nomination; filing	41
State; contest	156, 158, 159
State; date of election	21

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.		PAGE
State; election		180
State; joint; return of vote		102
State; nomination; additional method		45-52
State; nominating petitions; filing		64, 65
State; qualifications		15
State; resignation		104-107
State; statement numbers 1 and 2		65
State; statement of expenditures		143-147
U. S.; abstract of vote for		100
U. S.; arrangement of ballot		85
U. S.; campaign pamphlet; space in		138, 141
U. S.; certificate of election		180
U. S.; certificate of nomination; when filed		41
U. S.; contest		156, 158, 159
U. S.; date of election		21
U. S.; election, time, place, manner		5
U. S.; limitation of action against for corrupt practices		156
U. S.; nominating petition; filing		64, 65
U. S.; nomination; additional method		45-52
U. S.; place to vote for		11
U. S.; statement of expenditures		143-147
U. S.; time of election		179
U. S.; vacancy in office of		106
RE-REGISTRATION		112, 113, 116
See also Registration.		
RESIDENCE—Naturalization; five years		209
Voters		8
Voter's; Multnomah county; to be shown in voters list		112
Voter's; how determined, lost and gained		28
RESIGNATION—Candidate		64
Made to whom		104
U. S. senator; vacancy filled by appointment		180
Vacancies, etc.		104-107
See also Vacancy.		
RESOURCES—Election to determine upon advertising		196
RETURN OF BALLOT—Not voted		96
RETURNS—Canvass of	78, 79, 100-102, 126, 131, 132, 136, 169, 170	
Certificate of results not to be torn down or mutilated		99
Delayed; messenger to be sent for		80
Merger elections in cities and towns		131-134
See also Count of Ballot; also Date.		
RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE—Army or naval officers not to interfere with		202
See also Suffrage.		
ROTATION OF NAMES ON BALLOT		75
RULES—Determination of qualifications of voter		28
RULES OF CONSTRUCTION—Primary election law		52

S

SAILORS AND SOLDIERS—Citizenship	200
Naturalization	207, 208
SALARY—see Compensation.	
SAMPLE BALLOTS—see Ballot.	
SCHOOLS—Tax levy for, limited	172, 175
See also Holiday.	
SEAL—Ballots and ballot boxes	34, 37, 59, 62, 92, 96
Penalty for breaking	99
Tally sheets, poll books, ballot boxes	62, 92
See also Ballot; also Poll Books; also Tally Sheets.	
SEAMEN—Residence; right to vote	8
SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—Counties comprising	195
SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT—Additional judges in	187
SECRECY OF BALLOT	97, 98, 99
See also Ballot.	

	PAGE
SECRETARY OF STATE—Abstract of vote for	100
see also Canvass of Returns.	
Arrangement and notice of nominations	44
Ballots; brass clips or fastenings for	77
Ballots; delegates to national conventions	48, 49
Ballots to be sent to county clerk by	69, 70
see also Ballot.	
Campaign pamphlet	50, 51, 55, 56
Campaign pamphlet; corrupt practices act	137-162
see also Campaign Pamphlet.	
Canvass of returns	78, 79, 100-102, 126, 169, 170
Certificates of nomination to be filed with	41, 44
Compilation and printing of election laws, poll books, tally sheets, registers, receipts; furnishing election supplies	3
Corrupt practices act	137-162
Creation new counties	169
Date of election	21
see also Date.	
Death or withdrawal of nominee	43, 44
Decision of tie vote by	79
Declaration of candidates to be filed with	48
Delegates to national conventions	48, 49
Direct legislation elections	119-129
Election; term of office	15, 16, 17, 180
Initiative and referendum petitions filed with	12, 13
List of offices to be filled, to be furnished to county clerk by	24
Nominating petitions; filing	64, 65, 66, 68
see also Petition.	
Nominations; additional method	45-52
Register of candidates and nominations	68, 69
Return of vote for U. S. senator	99
Returns; delayed; to send messenger for	80
Returns to be sent to; canvass by	78, 79, 100-102, 126, 169, 170
Seals to be supplied by	34
Statement of expenditures; corrupt practices	143-147
Supplies to be furnished by	3
Traveling expenses; delegates to national conventions	55
Voting machines	163
SENATOR—State; abstract of vote for	100
State; apportionment; how chosen	13, 14
State; campaign pamphlet; cost of space	138
State; certificate of nomination; filing	41
State; contest	156, 158, 159
State; date of election	21
State; election	180
State; joint; return of vote	102
State; nominating petition; filing	64, 65
State; nomination; additional method	45-52
State; qualifications	15
State; resignation	104-107
State; statement of expenditures	143-147
U. S.; abstract of vote for	100
U. S.; arrangement of ballot	85
U. S.; campaign pamphlet; space in	138, 141
U. S.; certificate of election; vacancy, how filled	180
U. S.; certificate of nomination; when filed	41
U. S.; contest	156, 158, 159
U. S.; date of election	21
U. S.; instruction to legislature to vote for popular choice	100
U. S.; limitation of action against for corrupt practice	156
U. S.; name to be placed on ballot	99
U. S.; nomination; additional method	45-52
U. S.; popular election; appointment	6
U. S.; statement of expenditures	143-147
U. S.; time, place, manner of election	5, 10, 11
U. S.; voted for in primary election	77, 78
SENATORIAL DISTRICT—Limited to county or contiguous counties	15
SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT—Election of judge	185
SHERIFF—Appointment by governor to enforce law	166, 167
County court to pay for election services	30
Election, qualification, duties, term	17, 18, 190
Report offenses against suffrage to grand jury	179
Secure and take possession of polling places	92, 93
Vacancy in office, filled by county court	105

	PAGE
SHERMAN COUNTY—Second congressional district.....	195
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT—Election of judge.....	184
SLOGAN—Political designation on ballot.....	71, 85
SPECIAL ELECTION—Certificates of nomination filed when; law applies as far as applicable.....	26
Cities and towns; disincorporation.....	135
Cities and towns; merger.....	130, 131
City council may order.....	128
Recall.....	11, 12
Referendum, 1915.....	162, 163
SPECIAL LAWS—Forbidden.....	15
SPOILED BALLOT—see Ballot.	
STATE AND DISTRICT OFFICERS—Ballot boxes designated.....	91
Ballot; marking and depositing in proper ballot box.....	95
Ballots in wrong box.....	38, 39
Nominating petitions; filing.....	64
Where to vote for.....	10, 11
STATEMENT NO. 1.....	65
STATEMENT NO. 2.....	66
STATEMENT OF CANDIDATE—see Campaign Pamphlet; also Date.	
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES—Candidates; behalf of.....	143-147, 161
Failure to file bars candidate from ballot.....	154
Measures, behalf of.....	145-152
STATEMENT OF RETURNS.....	61
See also Returns; also Count of Ballot.	
STATE OFFICERS—Place to vote for.....	10, 11
STATE TREASURER—see Treasurer, State.	
STREETS—Consolidated cities and towns.....	133, 134
STOCK—Livestock running at large; election to determine.....	172
STUB—see Ballot.	
STYLE OF BALLOT—see Ballot.	
SUBPOENA—Contest.....	81, 103, 104
SUBSCRIPTIONS—Officials and candidates not to be solicited for; corporations not to make.....	149
SUFFRAGE—Constitution of Oregon.....	7-20
Constitution U. S.; right to vote.....	6
Freedom of; laws to support.....	8
Offenses against.....	175-179
Right of not to be interfered with by military officers.....	202
SUMMARY OF VOTES.....	101
See also Returns.	
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—Constitutional pro- vision for.....	19
Cost of space in campaign pamphlet.....	138
Date of election.....	21
Election; compensation.....	189
Nominating petition; filing.....	64
Nomination; additional method.....	45-52
Nomination; certificate of; filing.....	41
Statement of expenditures.....	143-147
See also County School Superintendent.	
SUPERINTENDENT OF WATER DIVISION—Date of election.....	21
Nominating petition; filing.....	64
Nomination; certificate; when filed.....	41
Office established; election fixed.....	183
Statement of expenditures.....	143-147
SUPPLIES—Ballots, ballot boxes, election supplies to be furnished.....	76, 91, 92
Extra pens and pencils to be removed.....	26
Registration.....	111
Secretary of State to furnish.....	8

	Page
SUPREME COURT—Appeals; mandamus; petitions.....	122
Elections of justices; term of office.....	17, 21, 181, 182
Justices; abstract of vote for	100
Justices; additional method of nominating	45-52
Justices; cost of space in pamphlet.....	138
Justices; nominating petition; filing.....	64
Justices; nomination certificates; filing.....	41
Justices; statement of expenditures.....	143-147
SURVEYOR—County; election; qualifications.....	17, 190, 191

T

TABLES—At voting places.....	93
TALLY SHEETS—Count of ballots	59
County clerk to furnish.....	91
Distribution, custody, sealing	61, 62
Each political party, county clerk to furnish.....	60
Form; how made, kept and certified	35, 36, 37
How handled and kept at polls.....	26
Preservation as public record	42, 53, 69
Secretary of State to supply	8
Tally to be kept on; to be certified and signed; statement to be prepared and posted	61
TAMPERING WITH BALLOT—Penalty	98, 99, 118
TAX—Advertising of resources; election to authorize levy.....	196
Limitation of levy.....	172-175
TAXPAYERS—Certain voters to state under oath that they are taxpayers; registers to show	117
TECHNICALITIES—Waived in contest proceedings.....	81, 103, 104
TELEGRAPH—Ballot titles may be transmitted by.....	123
Delayed returns may be transmitted by.....	80
Duplicate ballot may be transmitted by.....	70
TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT—Election of judge.....	185
TENURE OF OFFICE—Constitution of Oregon.....	19
TERM OF OFFICE—Commencement of	106
Provided by constitution of Oregon.....	19
TERMS OF APPOINTEES—Appointed to fill vacancies.....	105
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—Multnomah county.....	195
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT—Additional judge in.....	187
THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT—Election of judge.....	186
THREAT—see Coercion.	
TICKETS—see Ballot.	
TIE VOTE—Deciding of	78, 79, 100-102
TILLAMOOK COUNTY—First congressional district.....	195
TIME—see Date.	
TITLE—Ballot; attorney general to form.....	122, 123
Renunciation of; citizenship.....	206
TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—Contest	103
Election; appointment; qualifications	17
TRANSFER OF PROPERTY—Consolidation of cities and towns.....	133
Disincorporation of cities and towns.....	136, 137
TRAVELING EXPENSES—Delegates to national convention.....	55
See also Expense.	
TREASURER, COUNTY—Election	190, 191
TREASURER, STATE—Abstract of vote for	100
Campaign pamphlet; cost of space in.....	138
Canvass of returns	79
Date of election	21
Election; term of office	16, 17
Nominating petition; filing	64
Nomination; additional method	45, 52

TREASURER, STATE—Continued.		PAGE
Nomination; certificate; filing		41
Office established; election declared		16, 180
Statement of expenditures		143-147
Voting machines; duties <i>re</i>		163
TREATING—Corrupt practice		150
TRIAL—Contested election		103, 104
Corrupt practice		160
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT—Election of judge.....		185
TWENTIETH JUDICIAL DISTRICT—Election of judge.....		186
U		
UMATILLA COUNTY—Second congressional district.....		195
UNION COUNTY—Election of recorder		191
Office of recorder abolished		191
Second congressional district		195
UNITED STATES—Constitution on elections; congress. members of; president, vice-president and electors; citizenship; right to vote; popular election of senators		5, 6
Laws relating to citizenship and naturalization.....		198-221
V		
VACANCY—Ballot, after printing		76, 90
Central committee to fill		84, 154, 159
Corrupt practice may cause		154-159
County and local offices		17
County court fills when		105
Death or withdrawal		43, 44, 69, 76, 90
Death; resignation; removal		104-107
District judge		194
Judges and clerks		22, 24
National committeemen		64
Presidential electors		106
Representatives in congress		106
Senator, U. S.		6, 180
VETO—Laws enacted by the people not subject to		12
Mayor not to exercise on initiative measures.....		128
VICE—PRESIDENT—see President and Vice-President.		
VIOLATION OF BOND—Terminates office		105
VIOLATION OF OATH—Terminates office		105
VOTE—Basis and percentage for petitions		39, 40, 66
Elector in another county from that in which he is registered.....		115
Highest elects		102
Open or <i>viva voce</i>		10
VOTER— see Elector.		
VOTERS LISTS—see Poll Books; also Registration.		
VOTING MACHINES		163-166
VOTING PLACE—see Place of Voting; also Polls.		
W		
WALLOWA COUNTY—Second congressional district		195
WARDS—Cities and towns		58
see also Precincts.		
WASCO COUNTY—Second congressional district		195
WASHINGTON COUNTY—Election of recorder		191
First congressional district		195
Judge, fifth district, to be chosen from Clackamas or Washington county		189
WATCHES—see Agents.		

INDEX

245

	Page
WHEELER COUNTY—Second congressional district.....	195
WIFE—see Women.	
WITHDRAWAL OF CANDIDATE OR NOMINEE.....	43, 47, 48, 69, 90
see also Date; also Vacancy.	
WOMEN—American marrying foreigners; citizenship	201
Foreign marrying Americans; citizenship	201
Married, citizenship	198
Naturalization of wife making homestead entry, and minor children of aliens who become insane after declaration of intention but before naturalization	210

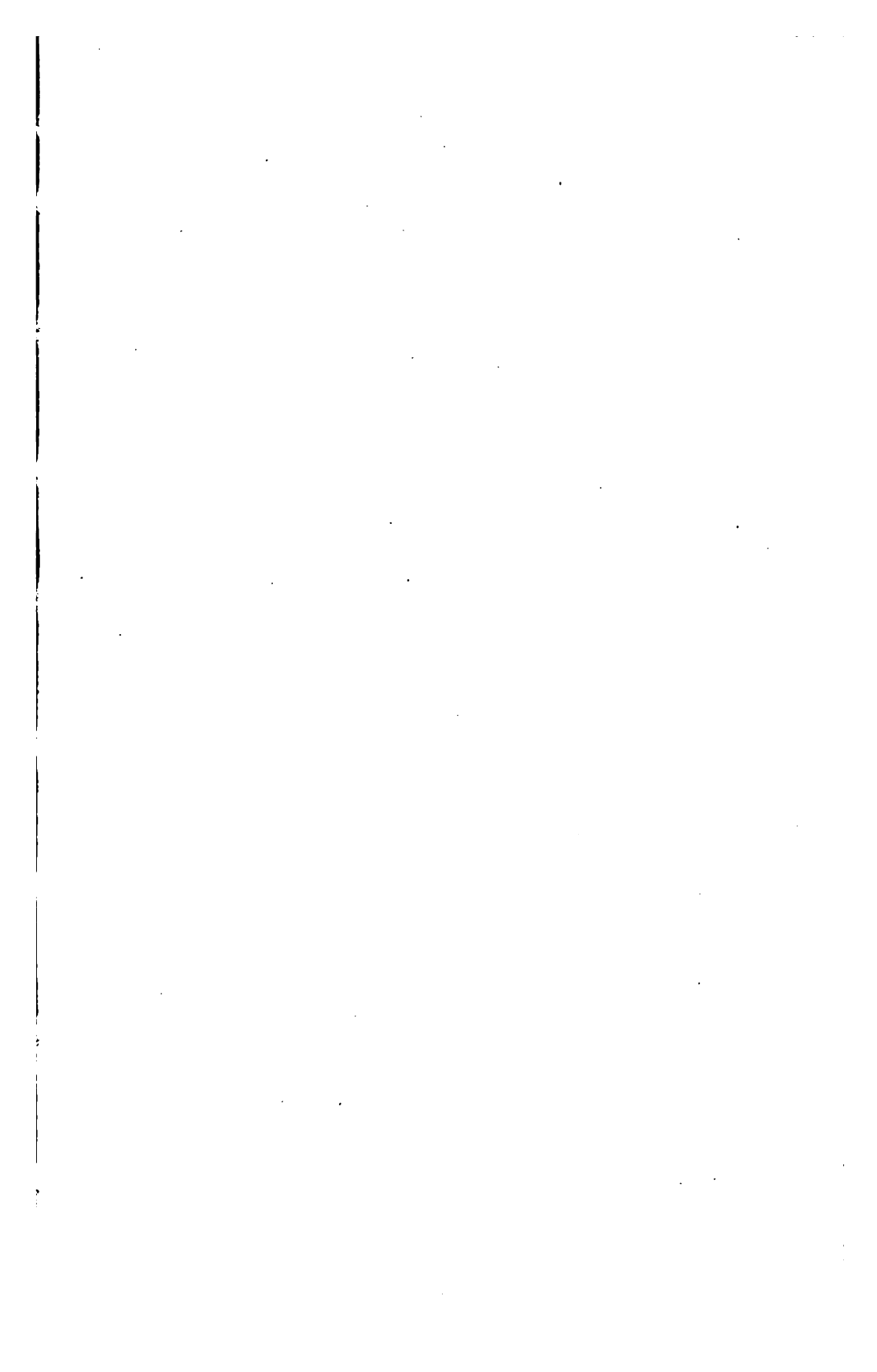
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YAMHILL COUNTY—First congressional district.....	195
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